Volume 159 No. 24

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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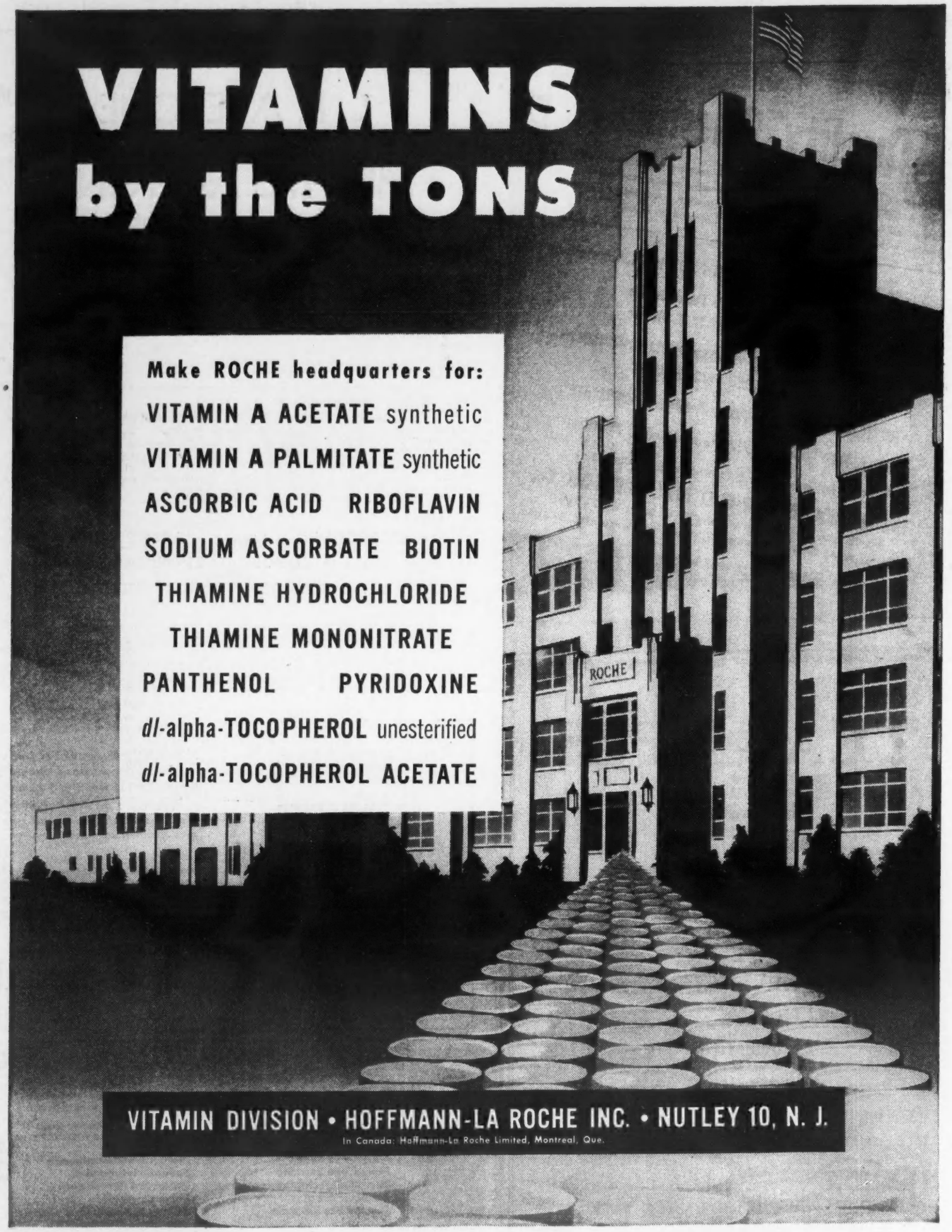

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US Acts To Halt Flow Of Chemicals to Russia

A long list of chemicals and other products which Marshall plan countries must not export to the Soviet Union and its satellites if they desire to continue to receive financial aid from the Economic Cooperation Administration was certified to ECA June 7 by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall.

The list was drawn up in compliance with the so-called Kem rider to the third supplemental appropriation act of 1951, signed by President Truman on June 2, which seeks to bar aid to Marshall plan countries trading with the Red block. Actually, the list consists of five different lists of commodities four of which contain products presently under strict export control by the United States and a fifth list of commodities, some of which are under export control and some not but all of them considered of critical importance.

Contents of Lists

These lists are the presidential proclamation 2776, enumerating arms, ammunition and implements of war which can only be exported from the United States under license of the State department; lists A and B of the Atomic Energy Commission, containing radioactive materials and certain facilities and equipment essential to the atomic energy program; the "positive" list of commodities of the Office of International Trade; the Munitions Board list of strategic and critical materials considered for stockpiling, and "a supplemental list of the Department of Commerce."

This latter list contains some products which are on the "positive" list or on one of the other lists, as well as products which are not under control but which are of major importance to industry. Included on the list were a considerable number of chemicals.

Without attempting to show the duplication that might appear on the other lists,

—*Continued on page 79*

Polyethylene June Allocations

Allocations of polyethylene during June by the National Production Authority were made on the basis of 50 percent for military needs, 34 percent for essential categories and 16 percent for the open market. The breakdown was given at a meeting of the flexible plastic container industry advisory committee with NPA officials June 6. The committee expressed satisfaction with the allocations.

CCC June Linseed Oil, Skim Milk Prices Firm

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that it will continue to offer its supplies of raw linseed oil and spray process nonfat dry milk solids to domestic buyers during June at the same price levels that prevailed during May.

The price for linseed oil is the market price on the date of sale. The agency has 211,000,000 pounds available. The skim milk price is 15½c. a pound "in store" at the location of the stock. About 4,700,000 pounds are available.

Any purchaser of the skim milk or linseed oil must be able and will be required to certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the highest ceiling price he could pay any of his usual suppliers for the commodity in the quantity and at the place and season that delivery is made.

Flavor, Perfume Materials Output Up 16 P.C. in 1950

Total output of flavor and perfume materials in 1950 was 27,600,000 pounds, an increase of 16 percent from the 23,800,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 24,900,000 pounds, valued at $37,300,000, compared with 20,100,000 pounds, valued at $28,800,000, in 1949, an increase of 24 percent in quantity and 29 percent in value.

Production in 1950 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 18,300,000 pounds, an increase of 18 percent from the 15,400,000 pounds reported for 1949. Important cyclic products include coumarin, geraniol, menthol, methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil), and vanillin. Sales of all cyclic products in 1950 were 15,500,000 pounds, valued at $22,900,000.

Production in 1950 of acyclic flavor and perfume materials was 9,300,000 pounds or 12 percent greater than the 8,300,000 pounds reported for 1949. By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled 8,600,000 pounds. Sales of all acyclic materials in 1950 amounted to 9,400,000 pounds, valued at $14,300,000.

Price Trend Dip Is Sharper

There was a decline of 0.9 point last week in the overall price index number for the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. That is the largest dip in the steady decline which set in in the last week in April. The drop since then has been 3.2 points; during the second quarter the change thus far has been a drop of 2.8 points.

Price changes were numerically more last week than in the preceding period; they totaled ninety-seven, against seventy-seven. In proportion, reductions were not so many—80.4 percent against 93.5 percent. Most of the changes were in fats and oils and botanical products, in both of which reductions were much in the majority. There was a net decline also in the average for drugs, menthol going over to the downside because of diminishing buying interest. A slight gain in essential oils was the only one recorded.

Nonferrous metals got active again. Cuts in tin salts followed the preceding cut in the metal. Silver also was reduced. But, these changes were offset by advances in nickel and its salts. Shrinking supplies brought advances in imported cresylic acid and crude naphthalene.

Egg products were inactive. Packinghouse by-products were cut again, mainly because of lagging feeder interest. Shellac was advanced. Beeswax was lower; carnauba and ouricury were higher. No oils or fats were advanced; the reductions ran in all groups, including fatty acids. There was a cut of 8.2 points in the price average of that division.

Everybody is waiting for ?-Day, July 1, when something is to happen to price ceilings. Nobody knows what will eventuate with reference to his prices. So nobody knows what to ask for his goods. And because the same thing fogs up those who should be taking his goods, nobody is asking for them. Business is in what is euphemistically called a lull. Some are inclined to look upon the condition as a coma.

Here and there one hears clicking, rather than gnashing, of teeth, by reason of NPA expressions of benevolence toward ideas of expanding production facilities. Phenol and resorcinol are examples; soda ash has been ruled to have enough under way. But, as with all the talk about how useful would be increased production of almost everything, that in the chemical and related areas seems not to be giving proper consideration to the problem of where to get more materials from which to do more producing. The popularized idea that fancy new things can be synthesized out of sand, water, and smog just will not stand up. Of course, with today's prices for some things, it might pay to build by-product cokeovens and give away the coke so as to get chemicals to sell. But, day after tomorrow, somebody would be stuck good and plenty.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 8, 1951	June 1, 1951	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
151.6	**152.5**	**121.1**	**120.7**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2

Sulphur International Allocation Planned; US Cuts Consumption

The National Production Authority last week issued M-69, ordering sulphur suppliers to ship sulphur only when authorized by NPA and limiting sulphur users to 100 percent of last year's rate of consumption.

The action came a few days before Dr. James Boyd, Defense Minerals Administrator and director of the Bureau of Mines, declared that the sulphur industry, now operating at the highest level in the nation's history, is bringing new sources of the strategic mineral into production that will play an important part in the eventual solution of the current shortage.

NPA order M-69 reads, in part, as follows:—

Section 4—No supplier may deliver sulphur to any person during the calendar quarter commencing July 1, 1951, or during any calendar quarter thereafter, unless NPA has specifically authorized such delivery in writing.

An application for authorization to deliver sulphur shall be made by a supplier on form NPAF-99. An application for authorization to deliver during the calendar quarter commencing July 1, 1951, shall be filed with NPA as soon as possible. Until a supplier has received notice from NPA on form NPAF-99, he is authorized to deliver sulphur during the quarter commencing July 1, 1951, in accordance with the schedule of deliveries which he has listed on form NPAF-99.

An application for authorization to deliver during any subsequent calendar quarter must be filed with NPA on or before the first day of the calendar month immediately preceding the calendar quarter for which authorization is sought. Authorization to deliver will be entered by NPA on a copy of form NPAF-99, which will be returned to the applicant not less than ten days prior to the first day of the calendar quarter.

Section 5—Unless otherwise specifically authorized by NPA, no person shall use sulphur for any purpose during the month of June, 1951, or during any calendar month

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Sulphur Supplies Sought Everywhere

British estimates are that, were all the cokeoven gas now used in the unpurified state as fuel in that country first subjected to a sulphur-recovery process, some 60,000 tons of sulphur a year would be obtained. Discussions on applying in that industry the desulphurizing rules respecting town-gas are being had in many places. Britain now makes about 6 percent of its sulphuric acid out of domestic anhydrite. A new plant for that process is being erected.

The Shell Oil group may do some recovering of hydrogen sulphide in its British operations. Its Canadian member is building a plant in Alberta which is expected to be producing at an annual rate of 10,000 tons of elemental sulphur early in 1952. A hydrogen sulphide plant is in operation at the Suez refinery of Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd. Estimates have been made that operations on Middle East crude oils in the United Kingdom have a potentiality of more than 70,000 tons of sulphur a year.

Norway is looking into some pyrites deposits not heretofore exploited in its large production of that mineral, which ran up to 800,000 tons a year around 1939 and was back to about 750,000 tons last

—*Continued on page 43*

Larrick Named Deputy Commissioner of FDA

George P. Larrick has been appointed deputy commissioner of food and drugs, it was announced June 5 by Commissioner Charles W. Crawford. Mr. Larrick becomes the second ranking officer of the Food and Drug Administration, succeeding to the position left vacant June 1 when Mr. Crawford became commissioner upon the retirement of Dr. Paul b. Dunbar.

Mr. Larrick has been with the FDA since 1923 after attending Wittenberg College and Ohio State University. He started as an inspector at the Cincinnati station, was transferred to Washington in 1928, and became senior food and drug inspector in 1930. Mr. Larrick was made chief inspector in 1939 and was appointed associate commissioner in 1945.

A scheme for world allocation of all available supplies of sulphur will be put into effect before the end of the current year and possibly before the end of the third quarter by the major sulphur producing and consuming nations, it was indicated last week.

Plans for controlling the international movement of this chemical, which had been drawn up by the sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference, have received a general approval of the governments of the member nations and the committee has now begun work to iron the details.

In order to assure the most equitable distribution of sulphur supplies with the least amount of friction, the committee has begun a series of hearings to receive statements of non-member governments on their essential needs for sulphur and the steps they might take to eliminate waste in its use.

Hearings End June 18

Yugoslavia was the first country to present its case and is to be followed by Austria, India, Israel and Sweden. The hearings are closed to the public, but are scheduled to end June 18, which indicates that the committee is seeking to expedite matters so that the allocation scheme can be put into effect as soon as possible.

Details of the plan have not been made public but it is thought that it would work similarly to the world allocation programs of the Food and Agricultural Organization with respect to fats and oils and other scarce food products shortly after World War II. In these instances, the commodity committees would determine the overall world supplies and country needs and fix quotas on the imports of the consuming nations and exports of the supplier nations. The governments would then license the exports and imports within the quotas.

Contractual Agreements Considered

It will be recognized in the sulphur allocation program that there are contractual agreements between private companies supplying the sulphur and the foreign consuming industries that must be considered in any plan of controlled distribution. Every effort will be made to prevent the voiding of such private contracts, although it is possible that the terms as to periods of shipments and destinations of shipments might have to be modified.

There are ten countries on the sulphur committee working out the details of the plan. They are Australia, Belgium (for Benelux), Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States.

Sulphur from Gases Described by Koppers

Because of the shortage of natural sulphur and because of the growing movement against air pollution, there is a doubly timely interest in a new booklet of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., describing in text, diagrams, and tables its latest, Vacuum Carbonate process for the recovery of sulphur from process gases. For that reason, the following excerpt is reproduced (in the booklet, it is preceded by a brief account of the Koppers Seaboard purification process of 1921 for the removal of hydrogen sulphide when the recovery of sulphur is not required, and the Thylox process which recovers elemental sulphur especially adapted for agricultural fungicidal use because it contains small amounts of

—*Continued on page 56*

Antibiotics Rules Revised

Food and Drug Administration announced an amendment to rules covering the certification of antibiotics to permit the marketing of three new preparations, laevo-ephenamine penicillin G, and laevo-ephenamine pencillin G in oil and laevo-ephenamine penicillin G for aqueous injection. The authority to market the products became effective upon the publication of the amendment in the *Federal Register* June 7.

Congressional Moves in Making To Slow Tax Amortization Rate

Twin moves to slow the issuance of tax amortization certificates by the Defense Production Administration, which have been the basis for big expansion programs in several chemical industry lines as well as in other industries in the interest of national defense, were made in congress last week.

They took the form of an announcement by Senator Burnett R. Maybank of South Carolina that he will offer an amendment to the defense production act extension bill to require a "more orderly processing" of tax amortization certificates, and a report to the house by the so-called "Hardy" subcommittee calling for a major overhauling of the law that permits the write-off of the cost of plant expansions at an accelerated rate.

Mr. Maybank is chairman of the senate banking committee which now has the question of extending the defense production act and its provisions for rapid tax amortization under consideration and thus is in position to greatly influence the rewriting of the law. The amendment that he is proposing does three things:—

1. It requires DPA to process pending applications on a product classification basis before it can process a second application by a manufacturer who has previously been granted a tax amortization certificate for the same product.

2. After the pending backlog is cleared up, those applying for a second approval must await their turn until applications filed for the first time on that product during the same month have been processed.

3. The date by which facilities must have been completed to qualify for tax amortization is changed from December 31, 1949, to July 1, 1950, a date shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war. Outstanding amortization certificates for facilities completed between those dates are allowed to remain in effect only for twelve months instead of sixty months.

The report of the Hardy committee on operations of the tax amortization program was exceedingly critical. The committee had made a special study of the program for several weeks and, while it did not find the existence of any fraud, it did question the soundness of some policies in the public interest. It described the certificate of necessity program as

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Coolidge Named Director Of duPont Chemical Dept.

Dr. Cole Coolidge was appointed June 4 to be director of the chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., effective July 1. He succeeds Dr. Elmer K. Bolton who will retire from the company on June 30 after twenty-one years as director. Dr. Coolidge has been assistant director of the department since 1939.

Dr. Coolidge will direct the research activities of the Chemical department which are concerned primarily with long-range and fundamental research. The department's program comprises investigation of new processes and products in the fields of synthetic fibers, films, coating compositions, plastics, agricultural chemicals, detergents, photographic processes, pigments, and synthetic rubber.

Dr. Cole Coolidge

Dr. Coolidge joined the chemical department as a research chemist in 1923. Within three years he was made a group leader. In 1927 he was named assistant director of the duPont experimental station, near Wilmington, and served in that position until 1939, when he was appointed assistant director of the department.

Dr. Bolton came into the duPont organization via the experimental station in 1915. The following year he was placed in charge of a group of chemists to study the preparation of synthetic dyes, for which America was at that time largely dependent upon Germany. He became director of the chemical section of the dyestuffs department in 1921 when the present plan of decentralized research was put into effect. He remained in that capacity until 1929. Dr. Bolton was made assistant director of the chemical department in 1929 and became director in 1930.

Hercules Powder Has New Resin Dispersion

A new nonsolvent-type, high-melting resin dispersion, "Dresinol 155," is available in commercial quantities according to an announcement by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. "Dresinol 155" can be used as a modifier and extender for synthetic or natural rubber latices in adhesives, supported films, and binders of all types. This new resin dispersion is completely compatible with all types of latices.

General Aniline Elects 2

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has elected Francis A. Gibbons and C. Joseph Hyland treasurer and secretary, respectively. Mr. Gibbons, secretary of the concern for the past ten years, joined General Aniline in 1929. Mr. Hyland joined the company in 1942 and has served as its director of public relations since 1944.

J.T. Baker Names Meier

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has appointed R. H. M. Meier head of the purchasing department. The department was formerly headed by Francis A. Wandell.

Carbon Black Production Expansion Plans Approved

Nine projects for the expansion of carbon black production were approved during the period May 26 to June 1 by the Defense Production Administration with the issuance of certificates of necessity to the producing companies. The certificates will entitle the companies to depreciate 60 percent of the cost of the projects at the accelerated rate allowed by law.

It was also announced by DPA that applications for certificates for certain types of industrial expansion filed after June 15 will not be considered by the National Production Authority, except in urgent cases, until after the present backlog has been processed. This deadline was fixed on recommendation of Manly Fleischmann, administrator of NPA.

Although applications for certificates are filed initially with DPA and are issued only upon DPA approval, NPA has the responsibility for reviewing and recommendating action on the applications, except in the case of petroleum production, mining operations, agricultural production, and transportation. Consideration of ap-

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Solvay to Expand Chlorine Capacity at Hopewell Works

The Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye corporation, New York, plans to expand its chlorine producing facilities at Hopewell, Va., by addition of another unit utilizing a new Solvay-developed process which does not involve the production of caustic soda. Cost of building and facilities for the project will approximate $2,000,000. The new addition will add 50 percent to the capacity of Solvay's Hopewell chlorine plant. Field work is expected to get under way in the near future.

Original chlorine installation at Hopewell was constructed in 1935 and capacity of the plant was subsequently doubled. The process by which chlorine is now manufactured at Hopewell utilizes salt and nitric acid as raw materials and produces chlorine with sodium nitrate as a co-product and nitrosyl chloride as a by-product.

CMRA Views Rubber Gains, Elects Officers

A thorough discussion of rubber and rubber chemicals and the election of new officers for the coming year featured the New York meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held in the Roosevelt hotel, June 7. Attendance totaled 193.

E. K. Burger of Esso Standard Oil Company was elected president of the association, succeeding E. H. Bohle of Jefferson Chemical Company. Other officers elected were as follows:—

Vice-president, George F. Rugar, Diamond Alkali Company; treasurer, Fritz von Bergen, Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; corresponding secretary, Samuel D. Koonce, Jefferson Chemical Company; recording secretary, Henry W. Dahlberg, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation. Elected as councilors at large were Charles H. Bronson, Tennessee Corporation, and Robert M. Prather, Merck & Co.

Gibson Award Voted

The Chemical Market Research Association has voted to found The Samuel P. Gibson, Jr. Memorial Award in recognition of the late Mr. Gibson's "devoted and long service" to the association. The award would consist of a certificate and financial assistance to be presented annually to a university student for an original and outstanding contribution in the field of chemical market research. Mr. Gibson, who died last April, had been manager of the market research division of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Dr. B. S. Garvey, director of the sales service laboratory of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, presented a paper describing rubber processing chemicals and their uses. He explained, with the use of charts, the role in the processing of rubber of sulphur, accelerators, zinc oxide, stearic acid, antioxidants, softeners and carbon black, and various other materials.

In the course of his discussion, Dr. Garvey reported that with the increasing concern over the possibility of artic war-

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Diamond Completes Alkali Expansion at Maryland Unit

Completion of a modernization-expansion program by Diamond Alkali Company at its electrolytic chlorine-caustic soda plant at Army Chemical Center, Md., was announced last week by James H. Fall, jr., plant superintendent.

The rehabilitation project, Mr. Fall said, is the most extensive of its kind since the plant was first built by the government in 1942. It represents a capital improvement of nearly $400,000 on Diamond's part. The increased capacity secured has enabled the company to boost its output of caustic soda and chlorine by approximately 30 percent above former levels.

The plant was operated by the government till August, 1945, when it became inactive. It remained idle until the Diamond Alkali organization took over this facility under government lease in the fall of 1946 and put it into full-scale operation in April, 1947. In 1949 the lease was extended to 1967.

Barrett Planning Synthetic Phenol Plant in Philadelphia

The Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has applied for a necessity certificate covering additional facilities for the production of synthetic phenol at its Philadelphia chemical plant. The projected expansion, which would treble Barrett's phenol productive capacity, would include power, storage and warehousing facilities. The total expenditure would exceed $8,000,000.

Barrett's new plant would utilize a new process for synthesis of phenol, embodying the results of long range research work conducted by Allied Chemical's Central Research Laboratory at Morristown, N. J. The new process does not involve the use in any form of sulphuric acid or chlorine, which scarce materials are used in present commercial synthetic phenol processes.

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Market Reports

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OIT Clamps Export Curbs on Resorcinol

Resorcinol was placed on the positive list by the Office of International Trade June 8, according to an announcement in current export bulletin 624. Effective June 12, no further exports of resorcinol can be made to any destination in country groups R and O without a validated license from OIT.

The agency also announced that, effective the same date, validated licenses also will be required for shipments of the following chemical products to country group O destinations as well as to country group R destinations:—Chlorobenzenes; ethylbenzene; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; furfural; ethylene dibrobromide; phosphorus (except red phosphorus); titanium tetrachloride, and vanadium compounds.

USI-Nat'l Distillers to Merge

Stockholders of National Distillers Products Corporation and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., at special meetings June 6, approved a proposed merger involving the two companies. The merger agreement calls for the exchange of two shares of National Distillers' common stock for one share of U. S. Industrial Chemical's common stock. Following this action by the stockholders, remaining steps will be completed in the near future.

US Lakes and Toners '50 Output, Sales Up

Total output of lakes and toners in 1950 was 47,700,000 pounds, an increase of 29 percent from the 37,000,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics issued by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 43,700,000 pounds, valued at $54,400,000, compared with 32,900,000 pounds, valued at $36,600,000, in 1949, an increase of 33 percent in quantity and 48 percent in value.

Production of Lakes

Production in 1950 of lakes or lake colors amounted to 10,100,000 pounds, an increase of 20 percent from the 8,400,000 pounds reported for 1949. The most important lake produced in 1950 was peacock blue (C. I. 671) (2,900,000 pounds, compared with 2,800,000 pounds in 1949). Sales of all lakes in 1950 totaled 9,100,000 pounds, valued at $7,900,000, compared with 7,000,000 pounds, valued at $5,000,000, in 1949.

The output in 1950 of full-strength colors (toners) totaled 25,600,000 pounds, an increase of 26 percent from the 20,400,000 pounds reported for 1949. About two-thirds of the full-strength pigments produced in 1950 consisted of red toners (16,700,000 pounds). Among the individual toners produced in large volume were lithol red (C. I. 189) (6,000,000 pounds in 1950, compared with 4,500,000 pounds in 1949), toluidin red (C. I. 69) (3,200,000 pounds, compared with 1,900,000 pounds), para red, light and dark (C. I. 44) (1,800,000 pounds, compared with 1,400,000 pounds), benzidin yellow (1,800,000 pounds, compared with 1,300,000 pounds), phthalocyanine blue B (1,400,000 pounds, compared with 600,000 pounds), and alkali blue (1,100,000 pounds, compared with 1,200,000 pounds). Sales of full-strength colors in 1950 totaled 24,100,000 pounds, valued at $38,100,000, compared with 18,800,000 pounds, valued at $25,700,000 in the previous year.

Reduced Toner Output

Production in 1950 of reduced or extended toners amounted to 12,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46 percent from the 8,200,000 pounds reported for 1949. Sales in 1950 amounted to 10,500,000 pounds, valued at $8,400,000, compared with 7,000,000 pounds, valued at $5,900,000 in the preceding year. Statistics on phthalocyanine blues and greens, the most important colors in this group, are confidential and may not be published.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Ceramic manufacturers—Belgium.

Chemical importers, dealers—Ceylon; Honduras; El Salvador.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters—Union of South Africa.

Textile industry—Hong Kong.

Plant Food Council Sets Meeting Agenda

Nationally known members of congress, government agriculture officials, soil scientists, representatives of the farm press and radio farm directors and spokesmen for county agents and vocational teachers will appear on the program for the sixth annual convention of the American Plant Food Council, to be held June 14 to 17 at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Paul T. Truitt, council president, has announced.

Mr. Truitt will open the convention program with the annual address of the council president the morning of June 15. Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, will be the second speaker on the opening day. His subject will be "Agriculture: Our First Line of Defense." Dr. H. E. Myers, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College at Manhattan, will be the final speaker on the opening day. His subject will be "Fertilizer Use in Relation to Animal Nutrition."

Agriculture Secretary to Speak

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan will be the first speaker at the second session of the morning of June 16. He will discuss "Farming in a Defense Economy." Another highlight of the convention will be an agricultural forum at that session on the subject of "Fertilizer's Contribution to Better Living." The speakers will be:—Dr. Paul D. Sanders, editor The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.; Ferdie Deering, president, American Agricultural Editors Association; Dr. R. Frank Poole, president, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities; Phil Alampi, president, National Association of Radio Farm Directors; Edwin Bay, president, National Association County Agricultural Agents, and Robert A. Wall, vice-president, National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association.

Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota will be the banquet speaker on the evening of June 16. His subject will be "Danger Signs in Our Domestic Economy." Eight new members of the board of directors will be elected at a brief business session scheduled for the morning of the sixteenth. The council's board will meet the following day to elect the

—*Continued on page 68*

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Boron minerals, Hamburg, Germany (HM-2).

Chemicals, industrial and pharmaceutical, Santiago, Chile (HM-5, agency); industrial, Amritsar, India (HM-6).

Drugs and pharmaceutical products, Santiago, Chile (HM-5, agency).

Fertilizer materials, including ammonium sulphate, potassium muriate, phosphates, Colombo, Ceylon (HM-1).

Penicillin, Tehran, Iran (HM-4, exclusive agency).

Superphosphates, Guatemala City (HM-3).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A determination to cut back in government spending seems to have taken hold in congress this year. This determination has shown up, not only in the house, but also in the senate which historically is the legislative body that adds to appropriation totals instead of reducing them.

Thus far there have been five annual appropriation bills passed by the house, covering needs of six departments and the independent establishments for the fiscal year 1952. In every instance the committee on appropriations has cut under the recommendations of the President and in several cases the house has whittled the amounts still further. Out of a total of $13,907,347,771 recommended for the departments and agencies by Mr. Truman the house has sliced off $988,714,322.

None of these bills has been passed by the senate yet, but there is ample evidence that the senate is conscious of the need for curbing appropriations by the way it handled the two big supplemental appropriation bills earlier this year. Instead of adding to the appropriations approved by the house, the senate whacked $42,038,000 off the third supplemental appropriation bill and $25,537,000 off the fourth supplemental.

If this same spirit of savings could be engendered into all government agencies, it would be helpful to the taxpayers, but there are no indications that this has been the case. In fact, if history repeats itself, the federal agencies right now are engaged in a spending spree so that they won't have to return anything to the Treasury when the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of this month. This has been the practice of the agencies for years.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently made a study of monthly spending by federal agencies and found that it has increased at least 40 percent over the preceding month during every June since World War II. June expenditures were 50 percent over May expenditures in 1946; in 1947, 44 percent; in 1948, 64 percent; in 1949, 62 percent; and in 1950, 45 percent.

The agencies seem to fear that, if they have any money left over, congress might cut their appropriations the next year. There is also evidence of the attitude that, since the money has been appropriated, why not spend it—regardless of whether the spending is necessary.

Price Questioning Authorized

It is now legal for Al Loeffler, chief of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Stabilization, to ask an

—*Continued on page 34*

Justice Dept. Drops 10-Year Suit Against US Oil Industry

The Department of Justice dropped its so-called "Mother Hubbard" suit against the oil industry June 6, in a request to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to dismiss the anti-trust action that has been pending for ten years against the American Petroleum Institute and 225 defendants.

This civil suit charged an overall conspiracy to monopolize the entire petroleum industry from the production and sale of crude oil to the retail sale of finished products, carried out by twenty-odd programs. There were originally 367 defendants, of whom 142 have already been dismissed due to dissolutions, inactive status, and divorcement from the major companies.

Prosecution of the suit had, for all practical purposes, been abandoned by the government in 1946 when 216 of the defendants successfully raised numerous pretrial issues, with the consent of the court, that would have taken months of court argument to settle. When it became apparent that the action was becoming too complex and cumbersome to handle, the department embarked on a program of segment suits — suits against individual companies.

Government Wins First Case

The first of these suits, U. S. vs. Standard Oil Company of California and Standard Stations, Inc., has already reached the supreme court, which upheld the government in its contention that the company's exclusive dealing contracts were in violation of the Clayton act. A similar suit against Richfield Oil Corporation is now on trial in California, while another action is pending against seven major companies charging monopoly in the production, transportation and marketing in five western states. Sun Oil Company is defendant in another suit involving exclusive dealing practices of its service stations.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said that he had agreed to dismissal of the "Mother Hubbard" suit because it was believed that this would aid in carrying out the program for smaller and less complex actions. He added that investigations have been or will be made of complaints from smaller members of the petroleum industry that common carrier pipelines are not available to them; that thousands of retail outlets are closed to their products; that refining processes are available to them only through patent pools charging excessive royalties; and that supplies of crude oil are controlled by a relatively few companies.

Other Investigations Planned

Other investigations include alleged illegal price fixing arrangements at both the crude oil and finished product levels; misuse of legitimate conservation programs; and denial to independent distributors of access to supplies of petroleum products at prices which would permit their competition with distributors controlled by, or exclusively handling the products of major oil companies.

Trade Agreements Act Extension Up to Truman

The trade agreements act extension bill (H. R. 1612) was sent to the White House for the President's signature June 5, when the house approved the report of the conferees and thus completed congressional action on the measure. It remains to be seen whether the President will sign the bill.

The present act expires June 12 and the bill would extend it for two years, but on a greatly modified basis. There have been some reports in the past that, now that the Torquay agreements have been concluded and since no further general tariffs conferences are planned by the Department of State, the President might be willing to let the present law expire rather than submit to the changes proposed by congress.

Besides granting only a two year extension of the law, instead of three years as requested by Mr. Truman, the bill also reestablishes the peril point provisions of the 1948 law over the objections of the Administration, directs the inclusion of escape clauses in future and past agreements and curbs the granting of concessions to Communist dominated countries.

Concessions granted in six of the seventeen agreements negotiated by the United States at Torquay will become effective July 6 under terms of a proclamation issued June 4 by Mr. Truman. These are the concessions granted in the agreements with France, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the Dominican Republic. A great number of chemicals are included in the 700-odd items covered by the agreements.

The concessions granted in the remaining eleven agreements will go into effect after the United States has been notified that those countries have given effect to the concessions they granted to the United States. As is the case with Italy, most of these countries have their legislatures pass on the agreements before they become operative, which makes for considerable delay before the concessions can go into effect.

Koppers to Expand Output Of Resorcinol at Petrolia

Production of resorcinol will be boosted one-third by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., it was revealed last week. Dan M. Rugg, vice-president and general manager of Koppers chemical division, said that the company has started improvements and additions to its Petrolia, Pa., plant which will increase its output of resorcinol from 4,500,000 pounds to 6,000,000 pounds annually. "This work has been requested by the chemical division of the National Production Authority," Mr. Rugg said. "NPA has granted Koppers a certificate of necessity."

Engineering and procurement for the improvements at the Petrolia plant are already underway and the company hopes to get the added facilities into production by November, 1951.

Dow Projected Plant May Help Solve Benzol Problem

A bottleneck in the chemical industry caused by benzene shortages could be broken by next year if a new plant is built to make vinyltoluene (meta- and para-methylstyrene) it was announced June 8 by R. H. Boundy, general manager of the Dow Chemical Company's plastics division, Midland, Mich.

Vinyltoluene, Mr. Boundy explained, is made from toluene and ethylene instead of benzene and ethylene. In all trials to date it appears that vinyltoluene will prove a satisfactory substitute for styrene in the manufacture of some synthetic rubbers, plastics and coatings.

Research and pilot plant work by Dow with methylstyrene were under way some time before the present critical shortage of benzene. The company's board of directors authorized construction of the new production plant after a relatively short period of pilot plant operation because of pressing defense needs, Mr. Boundy said. Present plans call for breaking ground on the new plant at Midland late this Fall. It is hoped that production will be under way by July, 1952.

Chemstrand Corp. Licensed By duPont to Make Nylon

President Osborne Bezanson of the Chemstrand Corporation, Philadelphia, anounced June 4 the signing of a license agreement whereby Chemstrand will produce 50,000,000 pounds of nylon fibers per year. The agreement, making Chemstrand the first licensed nylon producer in the United States was signed by Mr. Bezanson and C. H. Greenewalt, president of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The Chemstrand-duPont agreement permits Chemstrand to manufacture and sell nylon fiber in both continuous filament and staple forms to all branches of the textile industry. Mr. Bezanson also announced that Chemstrand acrylic fiber would reach an annual production of 30,000,000 pounds. The company has been granted government certificates of necessity for the construction of plants to produce nylon and acrylic fiber.

Celanese Establishes Rayon Yarn Concern in Venezuela

Celanese Venezolana, a new rayon yarn company organized principally by the Celanese Corporation of America in cooperation with Venezuelan textile interests, has been established in Venezuela, it was announced June 5 in Caracas by George H. Richards, vice-president of the Celanese Corporation of America.

The company may enter production of viscose yarn and staple in Venezuela if local demand justifies, and the production of industrial chemicals from petroleum, similar to those produced by the Celanese Corporation in its Texas chemical operations, is foreseen.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Amoassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Leather Chemists Association, Griswald hotel, Groton, Conn., June 11-13.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Institute of Food Technologists, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, June 17-20.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

United States Trade Mark Association, annual meeting and luncheon, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 13.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Stilbestrol Use for Poultry Both Assailed and Defended

Use of stilbestrol by the poultry industry for improving the growth and marketability of capon and the possible effect of the ingestion of this substance by humans was the subject of hearings June 6 and 7 by the Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods.

Dr. Robert K. Enders, of Swarthmore College, raised questions over the advisability of the use of this hormone by the poultry industry, fearing that it will make humans sterile. He said that Canada had stopped its farmers from using it and urged that congress prescribe similar prohibitions in this country.

Dr. S. A. Asdell, of the New York State College of Agriculture, however, rejected the notion that it might be dangerous for humans to eat poultry that has been fattened by stilbestrol. He said that the government appears to have left "a margin of safety" in its recommendations to the farmers, and added that humans could eat a half pound of such chicken daily without "untoward effects."

NPA Delegates Powers

Authority to act on applications to commence construction of projects was delegated by the National Production Authority June 7 to eight government agencies. The authority relates to the right of industry to engage in construction work under M-4.

SCI Elects R. C. Swain Honorary Chairman

Robert C. Swain, vice-president in charge of research and development, American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been elected honorary chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1951-1952, according to an announcement by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, consulting chemist of Boston, and retiring honorary chairman of the American section.

Other officers elected are:—Honorary vice-chairman, Harry B. McClure, vice-president, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation; honorary treasurer, Cecil L. Brown, assistant director of research, Standard Oil Development Company; honorary comptroller, Robert Heggie, director of research, American Chicle Company; and honorary secretary, Frederick W. Adams, director of research, Spool Cotton Company.

Robert C. Swain

Elected members of the executive committee for three years:—Bradley Dewey, jr., Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Ray P. Dinsmore, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; W. W. Duecker, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, and Alex Stewart, National Lead Company, New York.

After two years as National Research Council Fellow at Stanford University, Dr. Swain joined the research staff of American Cyanamid Company in 1934 and advanced by stages to become vice-president of the company in 1946. He is also a director of the Jefferson Chemical Company.

Oil Chemists to Meet In Chicago Oct. 8-10

The American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its Fall meeting October 8 to 10 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. C. E. Morris of Armour & Co. will be chairman of the Chicago meeting, assisted by the following program committee:—H. T. Spannuth, Wilson & Co., chairman; G. J. Stockmann, Wurster & Sanger, Inc., engineering and processing; E. W. Colt, Armour Soap Works, soap and detergents, H. C. Black, Swift & Co., drying oils, and K. F. Mattil, Swift, nutrition. Assisting Dr. Black will be Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association.

Mint Crops in Michigan, Washington Seen Good

The first report of the year of conditions of the mint oil crops was issued June 6 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics covering the two principal growing states, Michigan and Washington.

The bureau said that both peppermint and spearmint in Michigan wintered very well and the planting of roots is almost completed. The growth of the crop to date looks good. The crop is somewhat late, but should come on fast with good weather.

Most Washington peppermint fields came through the Winter in very good condition, the bureau also stated. Only a few scattered fields suffered any Winter kill. Growth has been generally slow this Spring because of cool weather, but most fields were reported in average condition as of June 1. Generally, stands are good in the old fields and only fair in new plots. Growers in all areas have made good progress in controlling weeds. There are some reports of damage from wireworms in the Yakima Valley and of strawberry weevil in the Mabton area. The rust disease which was prevalent along the lower Columbia last year has not yet been evidenced in the southwestern counties.

Purchasing Agents Told CMP Will Ease Shortages of Material

There is no actual need to include scarce chemicals among the items listed under the Controlled Materials Plan, Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the National Production Authority, told the National Association of Purchasing Agents June 4.

Speaking at the association's thirty-sixth annual international convention, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3 to 6, Mr. Fleischmann explained that CMP is bound to "loosen up" shortages in other materials because purchases of other scarce items will be geared to authorized CMP production schedules and the allotment of steel, copper and aluminum.

"That is why," he said, "CMP itself does not have to include other scarce items, such as lead and zinc, or scarce chemicals."

Mr. Fleischmann reported that some 25,000 company applications have been filed under CMP and are now under study. Allocations should be in the hands of the companies by the middle of this month, he added.

Walter C. Skuce, assistant administrator for production controls of NPA, reported that three additional CMP regulations will be issued this month, rounding out the plan. They will be CMP regulation No. 5 on maintenance and repairs, No. 7 on repair shops and No. 6 on construction and expansion.

While the CMP plan uses steel, copper and aluminum as the "common denominator" for the programming of production, Mr. Skuce said that "the size of a given program is also affected by other critical materials and components." NPA has decided to handle the problems arising on these other critical materials and components by other control measures.

Defends 'Open End' Plan

Stressing that NPA recognized early "that the plan would have to be different in some respects from the plan we used in the last war," Mr. Skuce defended the "open end" type of CMP plan which will go into effect July 1.

"Because of the 'dual' economy in which we find ourselves and with the stated objective to get the military job done at the right time and in the right quantity to carry on supporting defense production and construction, as well as to carry on an important level of consumer durable goods production," he said, "the mechanics that have been devised under CMP restrict the groups having authorized production schedules under CMP from sharing in the quantities of materials that are in the 'free' supply balance to meet the unrated demands of producers without a CMP authorization.

"It might be argued that NPA should give producers of consumer durable goods a priority rating of second importance to military and defense supporting but such producers, in effect, have that position now since the requirements for civilian production is kept within supply and such producers now have a position of secondary importance to the military and defense supporting."

Fight on Inflation Urged

In his opening address to the convention, H. F. Jones of the purchasing department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and retiring president, urged the members to fight inflation by "doing a better purchasing job." This, he continued, involves more than simply arguing with suppliers over prices. It calls for a constant effort to reduce costs by improving efficiency in each segment of business.

Mr. Jones went on to warn purchasing agents against patronizing the black markets. Despite all controls which are supposed to suppress black markets, they will continue to exist as long as there is a demand to support them, he stated. He decried the attempts of purchasing agents who wanted to deal in black markets to rationalize their actions by saying they were dealing in a "slightly gray" market.

Scare Buying Decried

"The only real shortages we need fear are those we are scared into by anticipatory buying," George A. Renard, secretary-treasurer of the association stated. He added that "any present shortages are created almost entirely by defense pro-

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Chemical Buyers Group Looks at Supply Phase

Conversion of manufacturing industry to defense production will put an end to the lull in demand for chemicals and related materials in the second half of this year. Increasing tightness of supplies is to be expected thenceforward. That was the consensus of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in its consideration of the materials situation at a meeting in New York June 4.

Heavy Chemicals

Existing conditions and expectations in relation to heavy chemicals were presented by W. P. Sheppard, jr., of the Merrimac Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass. Quite naturally, he started with sulphur, one of the cornerstones of the chemical industry and its customers. The sulphur shortage was unexpected, he said, and resulted more from accelerated general industrial activity than from any influence of war or defense preparations. Production increases in paper, synthetic fibers, nitrocotton, petroleum, fertilizer contributed to the growing demand which had reduced stocks from a two-year sufficiency in 1939 to less than six months' now. Although the sulphur shortage is most apparent in sulphuric acid, it is influential via sodium bisulphite and aluminum sulphate in many processes. The acid shortage is not wholly the result of insufficient sulphur: plant construction at present costs is not a paying investment. It is less so in connection with the use of other sulphurous raw materials.

As Mr. Sheppard saw the sulphur problem, the only thing to do is to "sweat it out" for two years.

The shortage of aluminum sulphate (papermakers' alum) stems also from bauxite, Mr. Sheppard said. No suitable domestic supply is available, but enough can be got from the Guianas, where the preferred trihydrated is plentiful.

Supply and demand have got fairly close together in soda alkalies, with the exception of the dry caustic. New production will not give relief in ground or flake. The liquid is easy because producdcers prefer to make it that way and are weaning consumers to that form. Chlorine is still short and new production will not catch up this year.

Anhydrous ammonia is about on even terms, Mr. Sheppard said, but the chloride is short. Other short materials are acetic acid, sodium nitrite, potassium carbonate, and anhydrous sodium sulphate which is heavily imported.

Basic Organics

Scarcities of basic organic chemicals were attributed to enormous increases in consumption by P. J. Clarke, of the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, who said that production had been much increased. The buying lull was not reflected in these materials, and conditions through the first half of 1952 would be more critical. Then further increases in production might be helpful, about a

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SOCMA-MCA Outing Program Announced

The program of the joint outing of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Association, to be held June 14 to 16 at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has been announced.

The SOCMA board will meet on the morning of the fourteenth. MCA will hold its annual meeting that afternoon. Scheduled to speak are William M. Rand, recently retired president of Monsanto Chemical Company and MCA board chairman, and Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the National Production authority. A joint banquet will be held that evening, with Sidney C. Moody, SOCMA president, presiding.

Activities on June 15 will consist of a golf tournament and other sport events, including swimming, tennis and horseback riding. There is no organized activity scheduled for June 16, the departure day.

Groggins Joins NPA

Philip H. Groggins, technical adviser to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, has been transferred to the National Production Authority to head the agricultural chemicals section of the chemical division. As chief of this section, Dr. Groggins's work will parallel his duties of World War II when he was chief of the chemicals and fertilizers branch of the War Food Administration.

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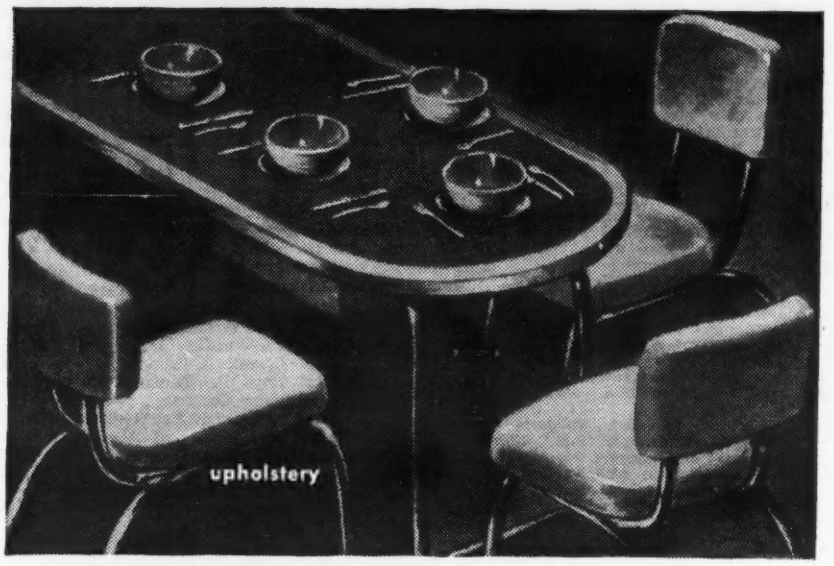
*Defense demands may cause delays in shipping civilian orders.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant*, Phillipsburg, N. J.



...for civilian use

...for defense use

Baker CHEMICAL

Baker Chemicals

REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 —

Acetanilide tech. t.bls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.17.00 -19.00

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't (identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic bots lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms. lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½ 99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't... lb .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs lb .29½- —
gran., fine gran dms., c.l. lb .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.... lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb .25½- —
kgs. lb .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24½
double dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .19½- .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20 - .20¾
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms. same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls. lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Digiycolic bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acacia—Acid, Paramethylphenylcinchonic

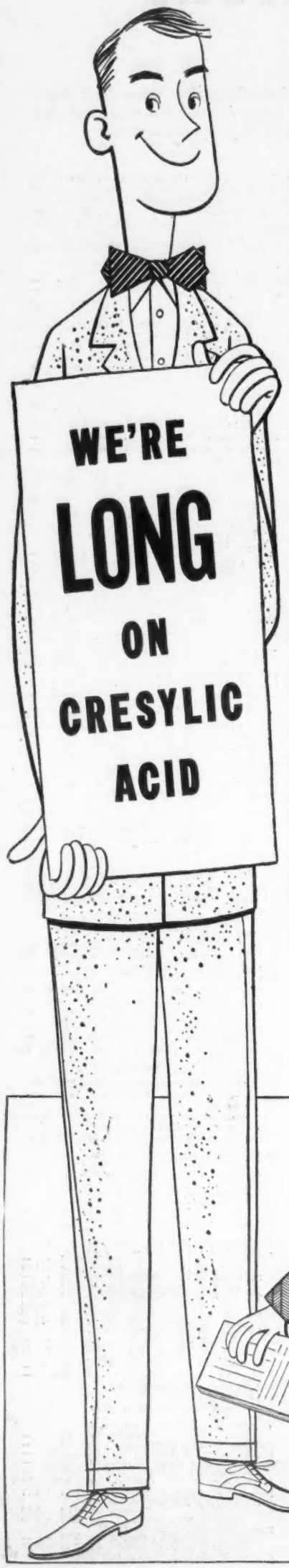
Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1958
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 78 - —
J. bbls. works 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls. lb. .60 - .67
Lauric, 90-95%, dms. lb. .32 - —
60%, dms. lb. .29 - —
Linseed oil, reg, dist., dms. lb. .2420- .2460
water white, dms. lb. .2720- .2760
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms. lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works. lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms. lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb 62 - —
smaller lots works lb 64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
		frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks	railroad tank-cars
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid		
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons			vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point		
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.



Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Aldol

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms.	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Perchloric 60%, cbys., works	lb.	.58	.62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.50	8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works		.08½	.09¼
Picramic, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, dms	lb.	.81	.87
tech., bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.31	—
whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.50	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.20¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.19½	.20½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.21¾	.23
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.21¼	.22½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.24	.25¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.63	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric 60° Be. cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton.	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		2.30	8.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.18	.19
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.20¾	.21½
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	.92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	—
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.39½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	—
small dms	lb.	.43	.45
imported, bgs	lb.	.58	.61
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys. basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T-2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.07	2.09
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.11	2.13
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.08	—
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.22	—
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	—
fermentation refined, 126-132 C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.88
tech. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.45	.50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	.30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾	.31¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.29
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.75	.95
smaller lots	lb.	1.00	—
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½	1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.05½	1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.89½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.68	1.06
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.68	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	.91
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.70	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	.93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	.89
SD33A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	.94	1.09
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.98	1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	.92	.95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	18.11	-18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	-18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	-18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	.91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	-19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	-19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	-18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.42	—
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.47	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.47	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l. Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.38	—
industrial grade, dms, c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.26½	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade dms	gal	1.33	1.48

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Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.... lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, bbls., fib, dms..... lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works. lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works..... gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works..... gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14¼
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..... lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works. lb. .25½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs..... lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs..... lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld.... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works... gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, fc., lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls... lb. .24 - .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works.... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works.... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works.... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works.... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works.... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride (tech. anhyd. bbls. c.l., works. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
c.l. works lb — - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works lb. .24 - —
contract, works..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works lb. .20 - —
contract, works..... lb. .19 - —
gel., dried, USP XIV, fib dms. works lb. .33 - —
contract works..... lb. .30 - —
powder (tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline flour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs, ton, frt. alld lb. 12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 13 - .15
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .32 - .33
kgs, frt. alld lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb .35 - .37
kgs, frt. alld lb .34 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt. alld. lb. .51 - .55
kgs, frt. alld lb 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver 3/4c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd.. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms, frt. alld lb 16 - .17
kgs, frt. alld lb 15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms lb 41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb 97½ - —
standard, dms lb 68½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb 58½ - —
unpolished standard, dms. lb 54½ - —
varnish standard, dms lb 59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb drm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb drm, 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs, and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. 26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. 42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. 43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. 42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. 43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. 42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. 43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l. works. 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs. works..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works..... ton 36.00 - —
triple-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb 94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 47½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. 45 - —
Aminopropanol, cns., dms works lb .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb 6.00 - 6.15

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works. ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1.... lb. .17 - .17½
2..... lb. .19 - .19½
3..... lb. .21 - .21½
4..... lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works. ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs, frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.. ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac salt)
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls..... lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)

Ammonium hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works.... lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb 90 - —
tech. grade, bbls, kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..... ton. 235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF, bbls, dms lb .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs .... lb 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb 18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 - 45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.

Ammonium sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., liquid, basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld.. lb. .50 - .53
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb 36.00 - 40.00
monobasic, bots lb 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dm lb 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29¾ - 31¾
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 30¾ - 32¾
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb 21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 19½ - —

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES

- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

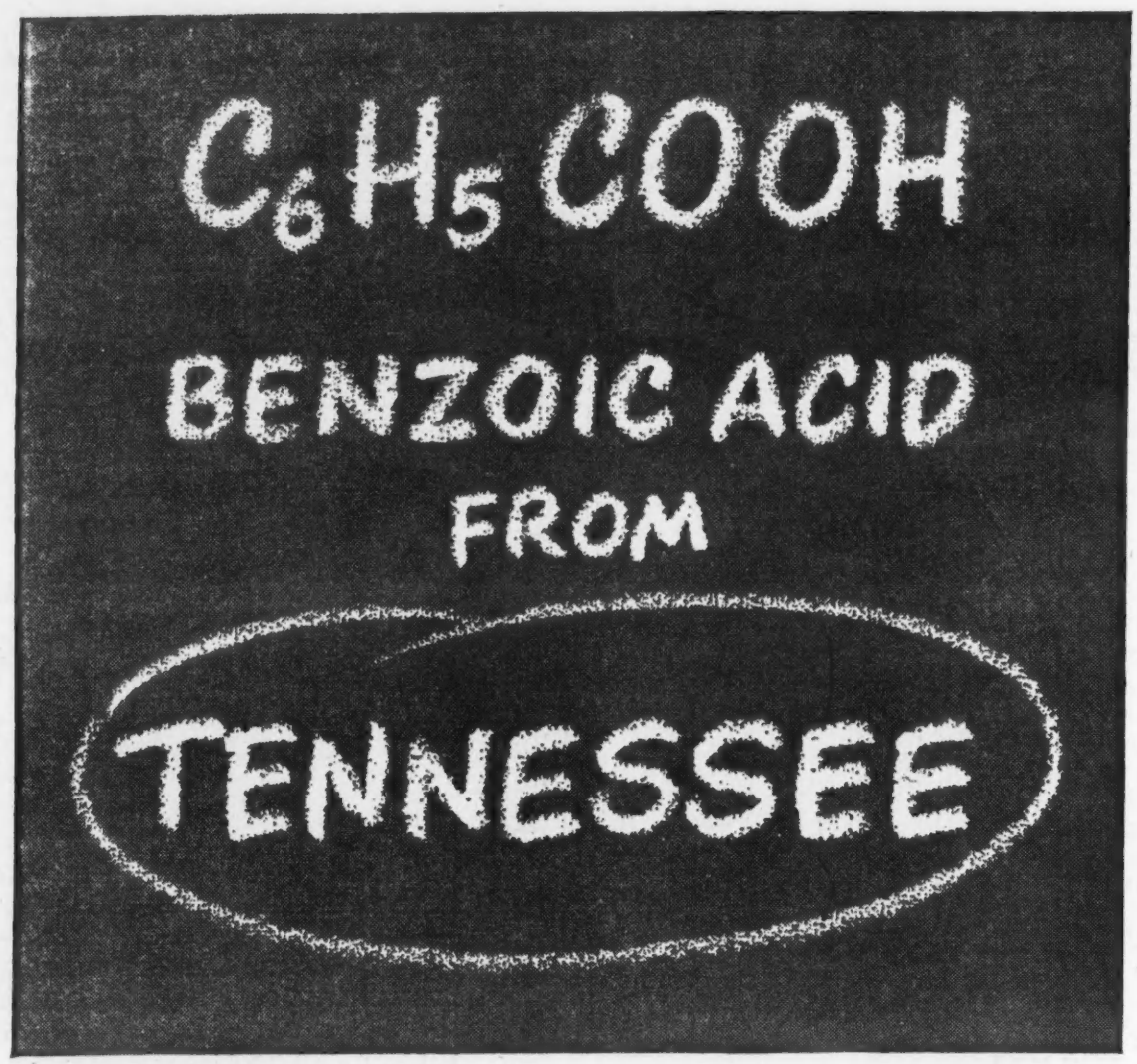
PUBLICKER
INDUSTRIES INC.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS
1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)
Butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots ..... lb 1 75 1 83
Salicylate cns. dms ..... lb 80 .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom bls ..... lb .65 .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l. works frt alld ..... lb .19 - .20
tanks, works frt alld ..... lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms frt alld ..... lb. .30 - —
Anise Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
cs bots ..... lb. .20 Nom
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb 2.50 2.85
Anisic powder dms ..... lb 24 29
Seed bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene 80 85% bbls. works lb 1 10 —
90% bbls works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99 5% bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., clvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works ..... lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys ..... lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo, dms kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root bls ..... lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump cots prompt shipt lb .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms ..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., clvd lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., clvd ..... lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Ashestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.35 -10.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb 5.25 - 5.37
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald ..... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate crystals bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 90.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% BaSo4, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95 75% bgs mines ton 20.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N Y ..... ton 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .58 - .60
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
t.c.l., works, unit ..... lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb 1.02 —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23¼
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide pure, 6lb. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35 00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, 6lb. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6lb. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., t.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .16 - —



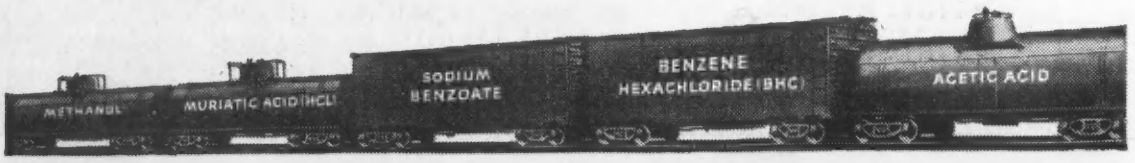
More and more buyers of chemicals are becoming quality conscious, and particular buyers are conscious of quality in chemicals from Tennessee.

Dependable quality is assured because we produce our chemical products from basic raw materials under conditions of rigid laboratory supervision. Integrated production is a safeguard of quality. It enables Tennessee to maintain strict "on time" deliveries.

We'll gladly send you specifications. Stocks at key points enable you to get deliveries without delay.

For particular needs in heavy or fine chemicals, it's a good rule to see that they always come from Tennessee.

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .065
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls..... lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root bark, bls.... lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root bls. lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works. ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105 00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.120 00 - —
N Y whse ton.120.00 140 00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.120.00 140 00
N Y whse ton.120.00 -140 00
pulp 66⅔% bbls c.l. works ton.75 00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83 00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. 18 - 25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. (the flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls. same basis lb. 4.90 - —
(mutation see fine ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength bbls. same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, russian or Soda)
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis... lb. .48 - —
soluble bbls., same basis... lb. .43 - —
Soda, C.P. bronze bbls. same basis lb. .43 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .03 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
steal, raw 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works .... lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops bls .... lb .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb .40 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous bgs. c.l. works ton 74 50 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton.120 25 - —
less ton lots same basis ton 125.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 67 50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton 109 50 - —
less ton lots same basis ton 114 50 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.88.25 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton.134 00 - —
less ton lots same basis ton 139 00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 58 25 - —
granular, 99½% bgs., c.l. works ton.37 75 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton.83 50 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.88 50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62 25 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton 108 00 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.113 00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33 25 - —
powder, bgs. c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse N Y or Chi ton.88 50 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.93 50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67 25 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chi ton.113 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118 00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Brucine cns., (8 ozs oz. .35 —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 .30
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs. same basis ... lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, c.l., lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.. lb. 0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works..... lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ - 15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. 04¾ - 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. 06¼ - .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½ - .06¾
Vandyke bbls works ..... lb .11 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries bgs lb 80 90
Burdock root bls lb 22 26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery..... lb. .22 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works... lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Laurate dms works lb. 42 —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb .60 - —
Oleate refd dms l.c.l works lb .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5 00 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.80 —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6 70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40
Imported bleached bls lb .70 Nom.
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more work gram 1 90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2 10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000.000 USP units), works unit. 04¾ - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. 05¼ - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾ - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l whse, works frt. alld on 66 lbs. or over lb .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .19

Jefferson

... hallmark of high quality

chemicals from hydrocarbon sources

National defense requirements have created emergency demands for Jefferson chemicals. Although our facilities are being expanded as rapidly as possible to cope with these requirements, many of our chemicals are currently in short supply. We nevertheless welcome your inquiries and will make every effort to serve you.

Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

Solvent, extractant, intermediate, Jefferson ethylene dichloride has already proved its worth in every part of the chemical processing industry from edible oils to anti-knock fluid. For further details, write to Department A.

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Pinewood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.82.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40% tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.....lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb. .58 - 65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works...lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12

Calcium pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
t.c.l.
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .26 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs.....lb. .85 - .93

Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs.....lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls .... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .17
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points. lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs..lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns..lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram...lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .39¼- .39¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis...lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis...lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
longstick.....lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .15¾- .16
broken, bls.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
broken, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
medium, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls.....lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, nskts.....lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works.....lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works.....lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms. l.c.l. same basis..lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns. works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works..lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works..lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .55 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton.30.00 - —

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CHEMICALS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

•

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

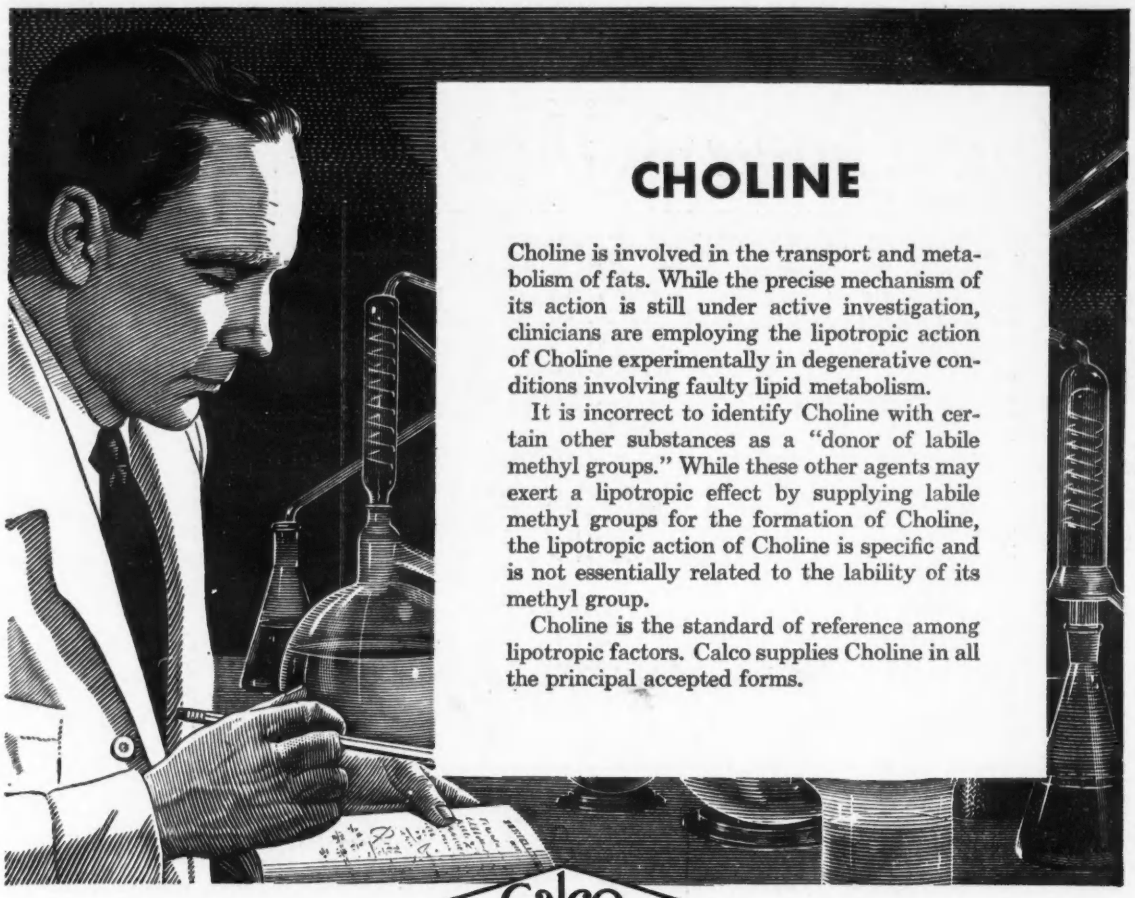
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0475	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1032	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1102	.1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	9.50	-10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs. c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton.		19.00	-40.00
powd., ogs. c.l., ex dock	net ton.	35.00	-45.00
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	45.00	-60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100 lbs. or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	- .75
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l.	lb.	.58	—
same basis, l.c.l.	lb.	.59	- .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.20	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	—
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works	lb.	24.00	-25.00
40%, tins, pails, works	lb.	48.00	-50.00
50%, tins, pails, works	lb.	40.00	-50.00
75%, tins, pails, works	lb.	66.00	-76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works	lb.	13.00	-14.00
25%, tins, pails, works	lb.	50.00	-55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	- 9.50
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	-10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	2.30	- 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis	lb	2.30	- 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis	lb	2.30	- 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb	No stocks	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	.82	—
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	-10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
yellow, broken bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Cinchonidine cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.57	—
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.27½	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bis.	lb.	.34	- .35
Citral, bots, cns.	lb.	8.10	- 9.30
Citronella, bots., dms.	lb.	4.00	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	4.10	- 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots.	lb.	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots.	oz.	4.00	- 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.44	- .47
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.44	- .47
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.90	- .95
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24	—
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.14½	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.25	—
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	—
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1 11	—
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.84	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works,	lb.	1.06¼	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls.	lb.	2.41	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.62¼	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.51¾	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse.	lb.	2.10	—
under 100 lbs., ex-whse	lb.	2.17	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls.	lb.	.96	—
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs.	lb.	1.60	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co.,	kgs	lb. 1.49	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.26½	—
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls.	lb.	1.22¼	—
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11 75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.69	- .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.75	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10 25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10 75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Blue root, bls.	lb	17	18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	74 50	-85.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Seed, bgs.	lb.	1.10	1.20
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo, root, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Coltstoot, leaves, bgs.	lb	.30	- .35
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Copper, acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Copper, chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	22¾	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.597	- .617
Gluconate, cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½	- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25¾	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works,	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.41	- .47
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolate, fib, dms.	lb	3.50	—
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	—
Stearate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works,	lb.	.1470	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.2435	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2585	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1470	- .2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—

Chestnut Extract—Creosote Carbonate

Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	190.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	185.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.17½	- .18
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.82	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.89	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.84	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.99	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb	15	.19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit-ton		1 75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis	ton.	80.00	-83.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
powd., cans	lb	3.25	3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb	.55	.60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.34½	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs	lb.	.35	.36
imported, kgs.	lb.	.36¾	- .37
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	20	—
refined, dms. c.l., works	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.27	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.188	—
Beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Pinewood, dms.	gal	.31	.32
Carbonate, NF, bots., chys.	lb.	2.80	2.90



CHOLINE

Choline is involved in the transport and metabolism of fats. While the precise mechanism of its action is still under active investigation, clinicians are employing the lipotropic action of Choline experimentally in degenerative conditions involving faulty lipid metabolism.

It is incorrect to identify Choline with certain other substances as a "donor of labile methyl groups." While these other agents may exert a lipotropic effect by supplying labile methyl groups for the formation of Choline, the lipotropic action of Choline is specific and is not essentially related to the lability of its methyl group.

Choline is the standard of reference among lipotropic factors. Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.

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Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
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Cresol—Dimethylethanolamine

Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .136 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide tertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N. gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts ton.54.00 - —
pulv. 21% N., bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l. works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. 09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .32 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .25 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P. paper bgs. works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech. bots, works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclonexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo.180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.12.50 -13.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .40 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .40½- —
Stearate, dms lb. .39½- —
Dinexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks works basis 100% lb. .36 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1.40 - —

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DIGITOXIN, crystalline, CODEX (U.S.P.)
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Esculoside • Ouabain U.S.P.

NUCLEIC ACID • SODIUM NUCLEATE
Adenosine • Asparagine • Hematoporphyrin

PEPTONES (bacteriologic and pancreatic)
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HISTAMINE (diphosphate and hydrochloride)
Choline (bitartrate, dihydrogen citrate, and hydrochloride)
l-Histidine • Sodium Gentisate • Sulfamethazine

SODIUM *p*-AMINOSALICYLATE (PAS)
Calcium *p*-Aminosalicylate
dl-Threonine • *l*-Tyrosine • *dl*-Tryptophan

CALCIFEROL U.S.P. (crystalline vitamin D_2)

Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald. lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton tots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiaryhutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiaryhutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls. lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops cs lb. 45 - 47
mass, cs. lb. .90 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C., No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C., No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns. lb. 16.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns. lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —

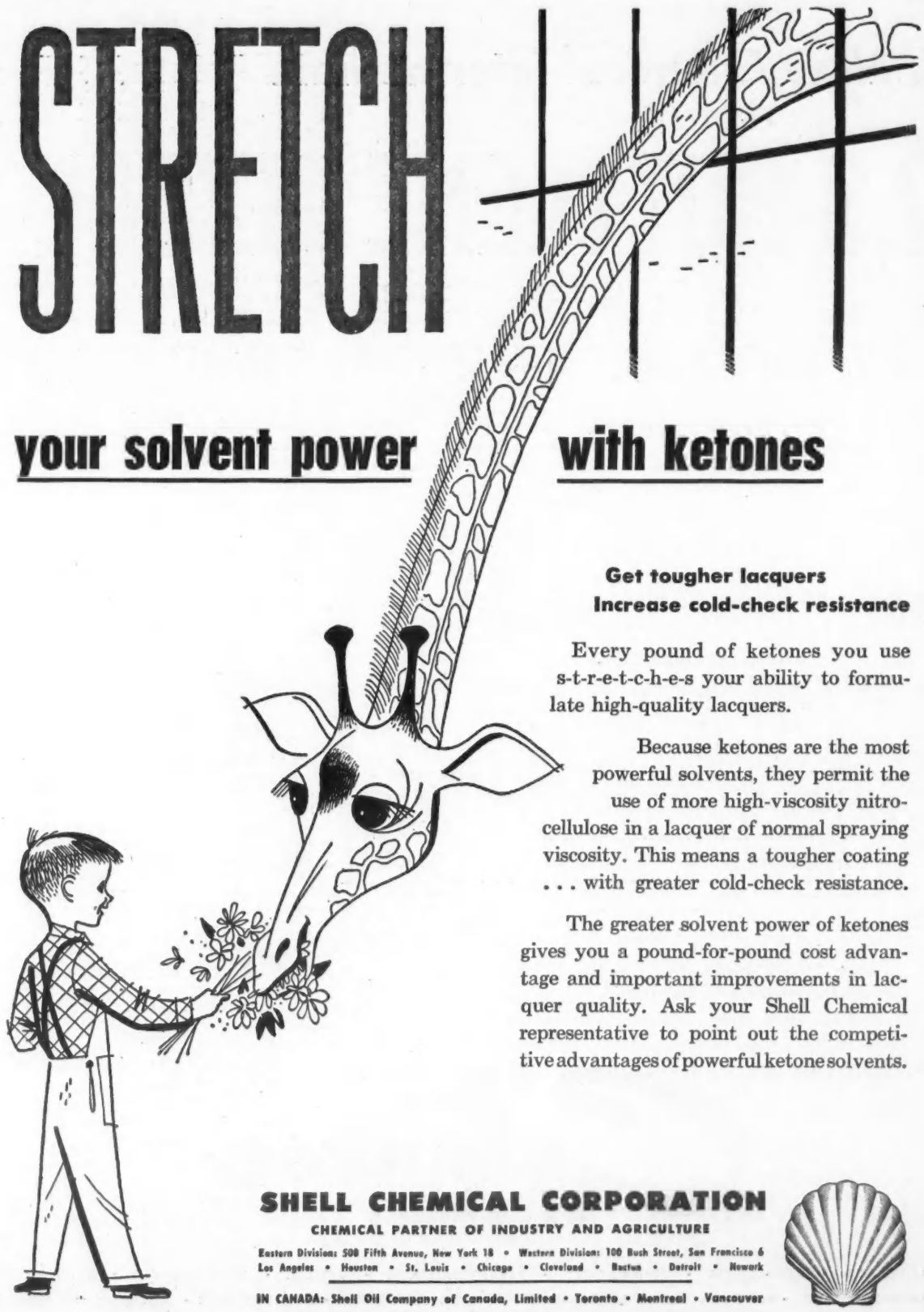
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc. 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green GXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —

Dinitroaniline—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains, Water-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works.
Black blue No. 450 lb .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb .89 - —
Brown R. conc lb 1.72 - —
Orange R brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.
Auramine O. lb 1.85 - —
Black basic, blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb .86 - —
Chrysodine R, extra lb .60 - —
Y, extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb .91 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

STRETCH your solvent power with ketones



Get tougher lacquers
Increase cold-check resistance

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high-quality lacquers.

Because ketones are the most powerful solvents, they permit the use of more high-viscosity nitrocellulose in a lacquer of normal spraying viscosity. This means a tougher coating . . . with greater cold-check resistance.

The greater solvent power of ketones gives you a pound-for-pound cost advantage and important improvements in lacquer quality. Ask your Shell Chemical representative to point out the competitive advantages of powerful ketone solvents.

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Echinacea Root—Galangal Root

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.31
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .09
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb .22 .25
Elm bark, grinding grs ..... lb .30 .35
powd bbls bgs ..... lb 40 45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic USP authy drous bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anhydrous bots. 10 oz oz .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst. tins, 100 ozs oz. .72 - —
powd tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech ngs, c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP cryst. ngs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 101 lbs 2.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. No prices.
Eserine bots ..... oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP, bots ..... oz.32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz.33.50 -36.00

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif dms, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia bots., 50 cc, hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
15 cc hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots, 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20½
NF dms. frt alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works, lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline dms. frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether dms c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .42½- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

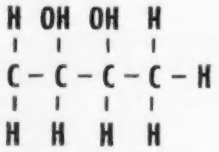
F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons works ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk c.l. works ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
French, bgs ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 31.50 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein bgs. Balto area ..ton.125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk. Balto area ..ton.115.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 - —
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Frangetree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ..... ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .14 —
tanks, works ..... lb .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld ..... lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .30

A New Chemical Intermediate



2,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

(2,3-BUTANEDIOL)

AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

2,3-Butylene Glycol is a new chemical in the glycol family. Its four carbon symmetrical structure and adjacent hydroxyl groups suggest many reactions such as oxidation, dehydration, pinacol rearrangement and etherification.

Among the products possible from 2,3-Butylene Glycol are diacetyl, 2-keto butanol-3, methyl vinyl ketone, 4,5-dimethyl dioxolane and polybutylene glycols and their ethers. Diacetyl is used as a flavoring agent for butter and other foods and can undergo aldol condensation. Methyl vinyl ketone is an intermediate in Vitamin A and polymeric adhesives. Acetals that are perfume intermediates and excellent solvents can be produced from 2,3-Butylene Glycol. Alkyd and polyester resins and elastomers produced from this glycol show superior resistance to hydrolysis.

In addition to its use as a chemical intermediate, its physical properties make 2,3-Butylene Glycol useful as a plasticizer, solvent and humectant for many applications.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular weight	90.12
Specific Gravity, 20/20°C	1.0093
Boiling Point, °C.	182
Refractive Index, $n\frac{20°C}{D}$	1.4377
Vapor Pressure, mm, Hg. @ 20°C	17
Specific Heat, Cal/gram @ 30°C	0.60
Flash Point, °F, Tag Open Cup	185
Surface Tension, dynes/cm. @ 25°C	36
Weight (lbs./gal.)	8.41
Hygroscopicity (% water pickup—400 hrs.)	
25°C & 50% Rel. Hum.	24
25°C & 75% Rel. Hum.	33
Solubility (% by weight)	
In water	Complete
In ethanol	Complete
In methyl ethyl ketone	Complete
In castor oil	78%

1,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

A high boiling solvent and coupling agent with uses as a humectant, plasticizer, solvent and intermediate. U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 281 states: "It has been suggested that it be substituted for glycerol in cosmetics, tobacco, paper and textile industries . . . there are no reports of toxic effects of butylene glycol on the human organisms and it appears to offer very little potential danger."

Write for New Products Bulletin N-27-I, to
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 506-F,
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL • NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

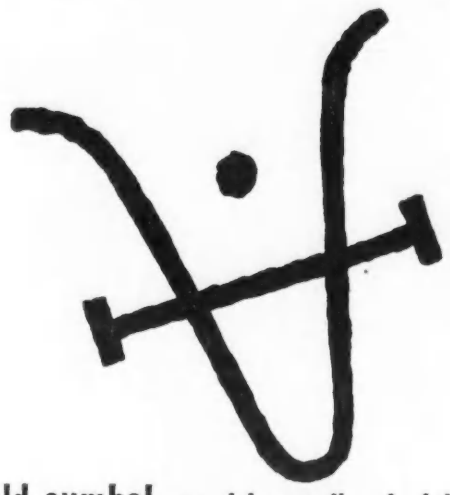
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks	gal.	.1075	—
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks,	gal.	.1265	.136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks	gal.	.10375	.1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks	gal.	.105	.11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks,	gal.	.1275	.13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks	gal.	.06875	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.25	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.30	.32
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.15	.22
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	.26
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	4.15
prime, cns., dms	lb.	3.20	3.95
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.60	4.15
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	7.00	9.50
root, African, bls	lb.	.35½	.36
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat,	lb.	.45	.46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.64	.65
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.62	.62½
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.57	.58
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Ginseng root cs	lb.	13.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).			
crystal., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld,	ton	45.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	50.00	—
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.22	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.			
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	.41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	.42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	.44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	.45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher than c.l bbls. ½c more than bgs			
Glycerin, crude, saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46	.54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40	.50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54	.58
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54½	.58½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53½	.57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¼	.58
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¼	.58½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53¾	.57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	.60
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56	.60½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.55	.59½
USP, e.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd,	lb.	.54¾	.58½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55¼	.59
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.54¼	.58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd,	lb.	.54½	.57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54⅝	.58⅜
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53⅜	.57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	23.50	24.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	21.00	21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures	lb.	13	13½
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.75	4.25
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots,	oz.	13.00	14.00
USP IX bots	oz.	14.50	15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Graphite, imported amorph, powd., bgs, dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
crystalline, 88-90% powd. bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
90-92% powd., bgs. ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
flake, No 1 90-95% ngs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, bgs whse	lb.	No prices.	
Grease, brown, loose, works	lb.	.09⅝	—
house, works	lb.	.10¼	—
white, choice, works	lb.	.13⅞	—
yellow, works	lb.	.10½	—
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	4.50	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.75	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. & of Miss. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.47¾	—
50% and over bbls., same basis	lb.	.48¾	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	.17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn Texas (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1¼c; El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha St Joseph 1c higher dlvd Pac coast, (or Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

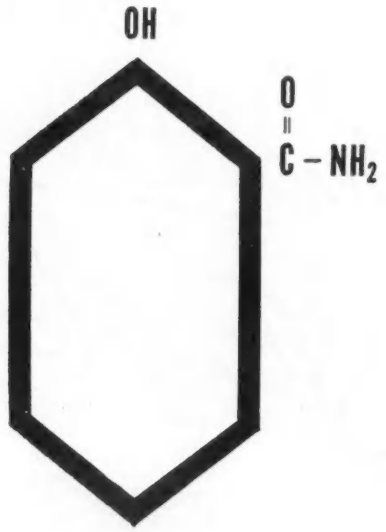
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.95	1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt alld	lb.	.37½	44
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)			
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.50	5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.25	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs.	lb.	5.00	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works,	lb.	4.40	—
resinated	lb.	4.00	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.21	.23
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, cs	lb.	49	51
Guaiacol, cryst, tins	lb.	1.90	—
Liquid NF bots, cbys	lb.	2.15	2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms	lb.	3.15	3.20
Guarana powd cs	lb.	1.50	1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac tears, cs	lb.	.40	.50
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
powdered, USP bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.45	.50
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.27
No 2, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.17½	19½

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
C, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
CBB, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
CNE, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
DBB, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
DK, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.12½	13½
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
WS, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
nubs, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
sorts, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
nubs, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
dust, bgs.	lb.	.08	.10
E, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15
East India, bales, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14½
nubs and chips bgs	lb.	.08	.10
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14½
unscraped bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
nubs and chips bgs.	lb.	.10	.11
pale, chips bgs	lb.	.14	.16
nubs bgs	lb.	.23	.26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34	.36
No 2, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
No 3, bgs	lb.	.09½	.11
dust, bgs	lb.	.09½	.11
seeds bgs.	lb.	.12½	13½
Elemi, cns.	lb.	.24	.26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.20½	—
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.20½	—

Gum, euphorbium, cs	lb.	.20	.25
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	.75	.80
powd., bbls	lb.	.90	1.00
Ghatti No 1 ngs	lb	.35	37
No 3 ngs	lb	31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)			
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.60	.61
*No. 2, bbls	lb	49	.50
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.44	.45
Kauri, bgs.	lb	31½	.32¾
Locust bean powd., bgs	lb	44	50
Mastic, cs	lb.	1.65	1.70
Mastic, cs.	lb.	1.00	1.65
Ojibanum siftings, cs	lb	16	18
tears, cs.	lb.	20	.30
Opium (see O)			
Red (see Gum yacca)			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb	No stocks.	
Scammony, cs	lb	1.50	1.53
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Talha bgs	lb	10	11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb	3.90	5.00
No 2, cs	lb	3.50	4.00
No 3 cs	lb	2.75	3.50
powdered, USP, bbls	lb	1.25	1.33
Yacca bgs	lb	06	—
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan	ton	19.00	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald	ton	18.30	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton	17.30	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton	16.00	—



old symbol, used by medieval alchemists to indicate spirit of wine



new symbol for salicylamide

a chemical with possibilities

Monsanto Salicylamide is worthy of exploration by pharmaceutical manufacturers for its indicated analgesic and antipyretic qualities. Salicylamide, a member of the salicylate family, is manufactured by Monsanto and is available *as a chemical*. Qualified persons who are interested in further study and evaluation of salicylamide are invited to write for technical information and samples. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Monsanto Salicylamide

Formula: $HOC_6H_4CONH_2$; M. Wt. 137.06

Appearance and Color: White to light cream-colored powder.

Melting Point: 139° C.

pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C.: 5.0 approx.

Solubility: (approx.)

Water at 30° C.	0.2%
Water at 47° C.	0.8%
20% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
50% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
Glycerin at 5° C.	2.0%
Glycerin at 39° C.	5.0%
Glycerin at 60° C.	10.0%
Propylene Glycol at 5° C.	10.0%

Taste: Initially somewhat bitter. Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 at pH of about 9.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilimide, U.S.P.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Gypsum, Stucco—Kola Nuts

Gypsum stucco, paper bags, c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. . ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. . ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. . ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. . ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. . ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore . . ton. 14.40 • —
Harlem River, N. Y. . ton. 14.40 • —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton. 48.00 • —
ex warehouse . . . . . ton. 53.00 -56.00
small quantities . . . . . lb. .04 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs . . . . . lb. .35 • .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns . . . . . lb. 3.40 • 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 • .95
imp. black, whole bls . . . . . lb. .25 • .30
ground, bxs . . . . . lb. .30 • .35
powder, bxs . . . . . lb. .32 • .37
Hellebore root, imp., white, whole, bls. . . lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs . . . . . lb. .35 • .45
Helonias root, bls . . . . . lb. 1.85 • 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l . . . . . lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .37 • —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .30 • .35
Henna leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .23 • .25
powd., bbls., bgs . . . . . lb. .23 • .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks . gal. .18 • —
group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms . . . . . lb. 2.60 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .26 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis . . . lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks . . gal. .18 • —
Group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .145 • .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .33 • —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .31 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. . lb. 2.25 • —
Salicylate, dms. . . . . lb. 1.75 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .14 • —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld . . . . . lb. 17.00 • —
works . . . . . lb. 16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld. . . . . lb 18.00 • —
works . . . . . lb. 18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 450.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo. 100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works . . . . kilo. 110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots . oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots . oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots . . . . . oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago . . unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls . . . . . lb. .30 • .35
Horehound herb, bls . . . . . lb. .15 • .18
Hydrangea root, bls . . . . . lb. .22 • .25
Hydrastine, bots . . . . . oz. 31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots . . . . . oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots . . . . . oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. . . . bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works . lb. .55 • .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. . . . . lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis . . . . . lb. .23½- .26¼
dms., c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .22 • .26¼
tanks . . . . . lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms. . lb. .90 • —
tech. dms. frt. equald . . . . . lb. .73 • .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns . . . . . lb. 8.60 -10.50
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots . . . . . oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. . . . . oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots . . . . . oz. 12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. . lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l . . . . . lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .27 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs . . . . . lb. .40 • .45
Leaves, bgs . . . . . lb. .50 • .55

I

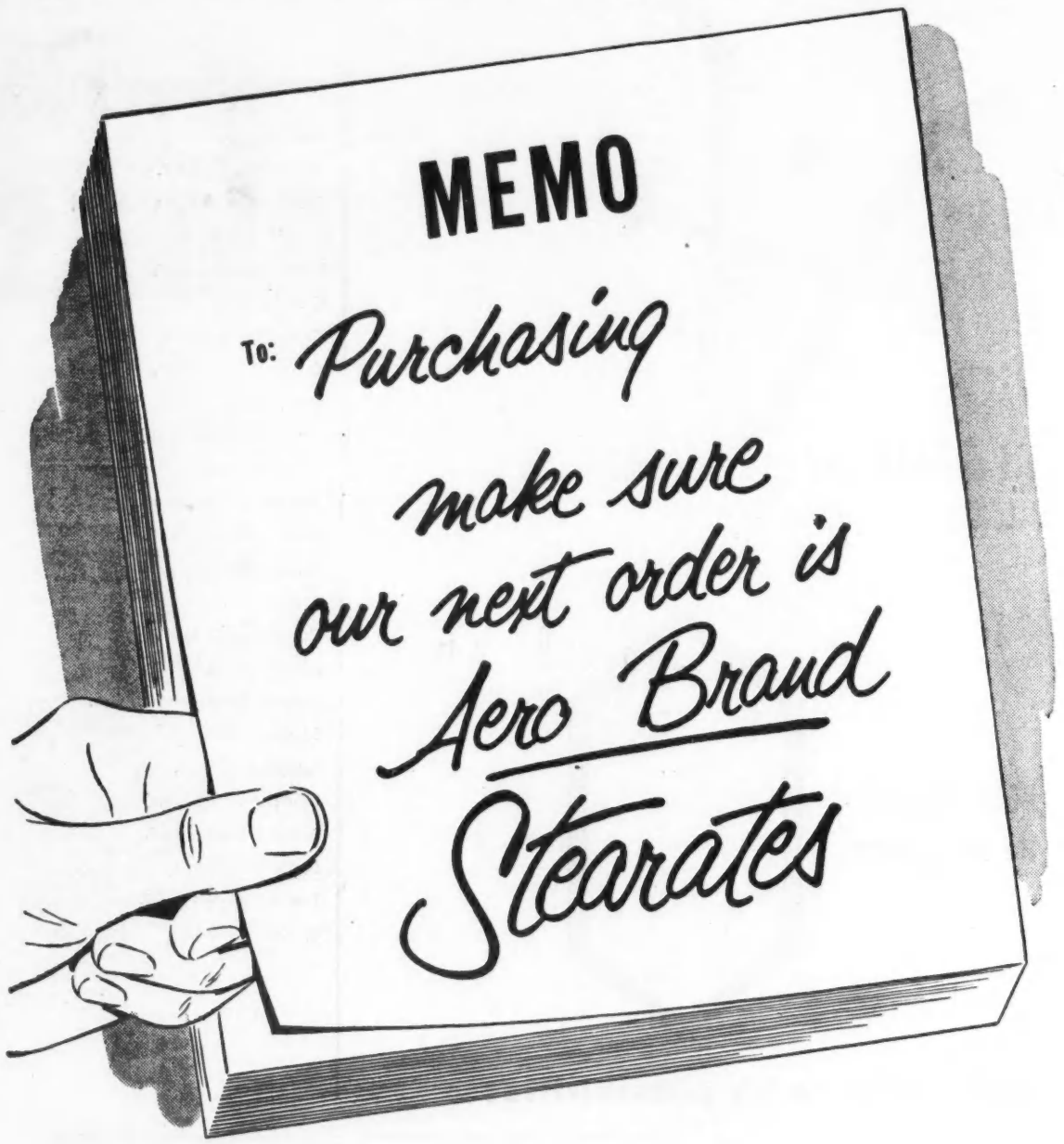
Iceland moss, bgs . . . . . lb. .30 • .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms . . . . . lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests . . . . . lb. 2.14 • 2.18
synth., paste, 20%, bbls . . . . . lb. .28 • .28½
Indol, CP, bots . . . . . lb. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd . . . . . lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd . . . . . lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs . . . . . lb. 1.70 • 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars . . . . . lb. 2.55 • 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs . . . . . lb. 4.70 • 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans . . . . . lb. 8.60 -17.00
Beta, cans . . . . . lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns . . . . . lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs . . . . . lb. 6.60 • 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. 6.40 • 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 • .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. . . . . lb. .16 • —
djns . . . . . lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots . . . . . lb. 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works . 100 lbs. 5.75 • 6.25
USP, dms., works . . . . . lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms . . . . . lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd . lb. 4.45 • 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms . . . . . lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bgs . . . . . lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs. . lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. . lb. .78 • .91
Reduced, NF, kgs . . . . . lb. .90 • .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. . . . . lb. .46 • —
ton lots . . . . . lb. .47 • —
less ton lots . . . . . lb. .48 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works . ton. 30.00 • —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 31.00 • —
ferrous (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. . . . . lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. . lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP gran., dms . . lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms . . . . . lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns. . . . . lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns . . . . . lb. .75 • .97
Propionate, dms . . . . . lb. 1.15 • 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns . . . . . lb. .75 • .97
Methacrylate, dms., works . . . . . lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns . . . . . lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works . . lb. .50 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns. . . . . lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works . . . . . lb. .43 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works . . . lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works . . . . . lb. .60 • 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls . . . . . lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .48 • .50
Juniper berries, bgs . . . . . lb. .14 • .18
Tar, NF, dms . . . . . lb. .42 • .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns . . . . . lb. .80 • .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls . . . . . lb. .25 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 • .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 • .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 • —
Okla., Tex., 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. .0925 .09625
Penn. Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 • —
Kola nuts, bgs . . . . . lb. .09 • .10



AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladv slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .17⅜ Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. 10½ - .12
Portuguese, bls lb. .08½ - .10
Turkish, bls. lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodine, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680 - —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805 - .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white: basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbona. bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.10.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton.11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.16.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller 34% bulk midwest mills ton.50.50 -51.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.49.50 -50.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾ - .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10⅝ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast. 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots, works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1 bbls., t.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½ - —
solid, No 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

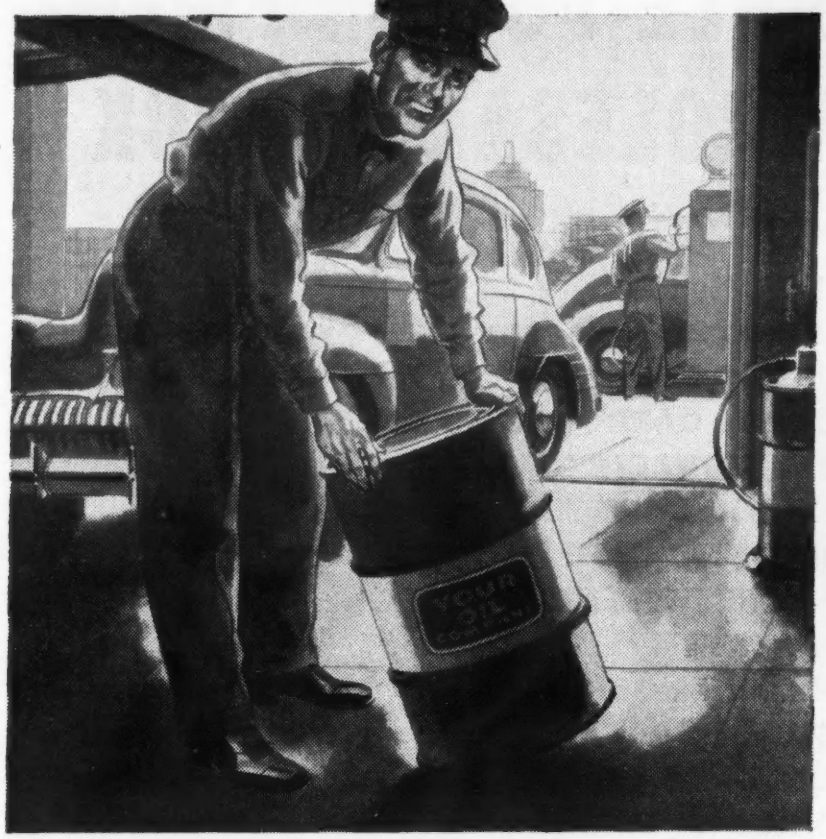
M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda No 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.23 - 1.25
West Indian, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
broken, cs. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Madder Dutch bgs lb 39 39
Magnesia calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth, rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy bbls lb. .36 - .38

Kyanite—Magnesium Glycerophosphate

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .13
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, t.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.58 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20

Let J & L Steel Drums and Pails
help Your Products Sell Themselves



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Your quality product and a J&L container are a combination that you can be doubly sure will catch the customer's eye. Besides protecting your product from loss or contamination, J&L Steel Drums and Pails offer an opportunity to add measurably to the sales appeal of your product. Our artists are at your disposal to assist you in creating a distinctive, decorative package.

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We can provide all types of Closures, Finishes and Decorations

Heavy-duty ICC Drums	Light-gage Drums 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100-lb. Grease Drums	Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered materials	Steel Pails for Foods, Chemicals, Oils—1-10 gal. capacities

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A Subsidiary of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
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Company_____
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Magnesium Hydroxide—Mica

Magnesium hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1¼c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd. dms works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Manganese, hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., divd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., divd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark E. Africa 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 88.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls. lb. .39 - .39½
Chilean, bls. lb. .32 - .32½
French, bls. lb. .39 - .39½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .30 - .30½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots. lb. 11.90 - 12.30
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 6.10 - 6.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisuiphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
Methanol, synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., divd. lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.60 - 3.25
Methyial, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, divd. lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., divd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, divd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher

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and Prompt from Abroad

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%
LITHOPONE, 29-30%
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, Food Grade
AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
TRICHLORETHYLENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
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ACETIC ACID
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Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13¼- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .35½- .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 60% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .13 - .13¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, orown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .06¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.90

Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

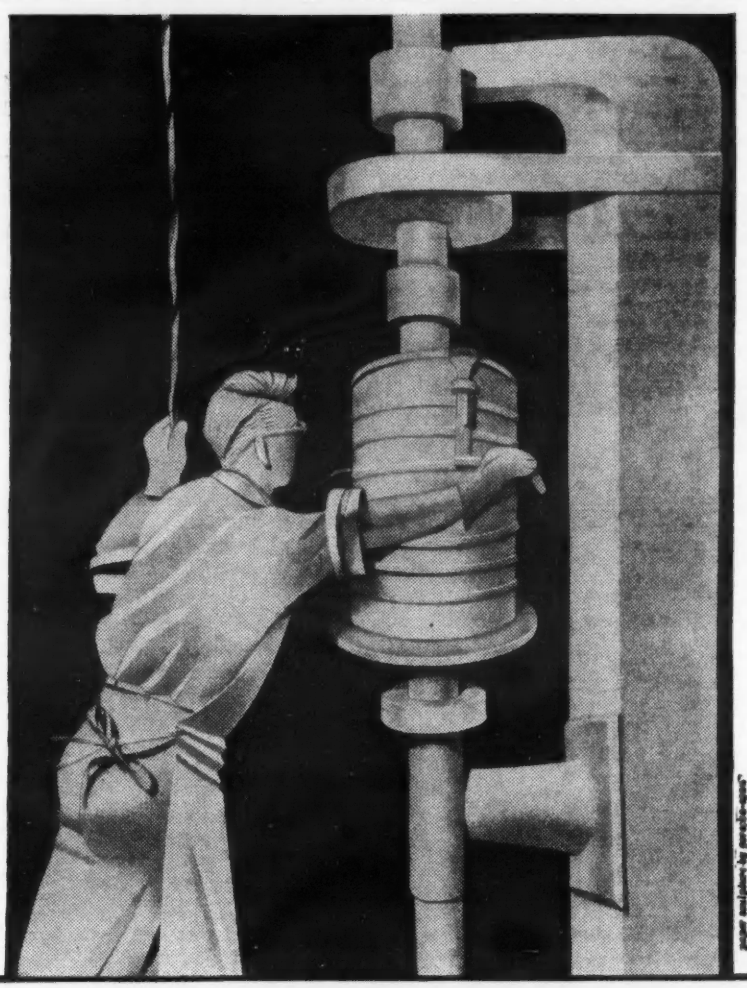
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .56 - .57
splits, bgs lb. .54 - .55
West Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls. fb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .50
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tecn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).

Milk Powder—Oil, Castor

Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .50 - .53
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .18 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.83
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.10 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignatoe wood)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .69
white, dms. lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .3675- —
l.c.l lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l lb. .4035- —
l.c.l lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .3675- —
l.c.l lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —



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NIALK Caustic Soda
NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®
(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)
®Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

Oil, Castor, No. 1, USP, Deodorized—Oil, Vetiver

Oil, castor, No. 1, USP, refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms. lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF., cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Java, true, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Java type, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .14¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13¼- —
Coconut, refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
deodorized, tax incl. dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 25.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .17½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .10 - .10½
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .04½- .05
Oil, corn, refined, dms. lb. .23½- .23¾
tanks lb. .21⅜- —
Costus, bots. oz. 21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .17½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .17¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .10 - .10½
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .04½- .05
salad, dms. lb. .24 Nom.
tanks lb. .22 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots. lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.85
70-75%, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 24.50 -27.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .20½- .21
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .22½- .23
prime, burning, dms. lb. .24½- .25
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.60
38-42%, ester, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns. lb. 8.00 -10.35
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.30 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.25
terpeneless, bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2200- .2260
tankcar lb. .2060- —
tankwagon lb. .2090- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2160- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2360- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms. lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms. lb. .37½- .38
Neroli, NF, French bots. lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots. lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, east Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .32 - .34
tankcars lb. .30 - .32
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .22¼- .23½
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.15
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.10
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms. lb. .27 - .27½
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 17.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .18 Nom.
foots, acid 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, dms. lb. .23¾- .24
tanks lb. .21¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76¼- —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret, dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 Nom.
Red, double dist., dms. lb. .25¾- .27
tanks lb. .24¼- —
saponified, dms. lb. .22½- .23¾
tanks lb. .21 - —
single dist., dms. lb. .23¼- .24½
tanks lb. .21¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. .82½- 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 14.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2160- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2360- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .17½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .10 - .10½
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .04½- .05
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360 .2400
tanks lb. .2200- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l. lb. .2235- .2285
tanks lb. .2075- —
salad, dms. lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks lb. .2125- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .20½- .21
Tansy, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., inc., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .39½ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .39½- —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns. lb. 35.00 - —

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OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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Oil, wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 60-65 vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- 76
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .75½- .78
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns ..lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns ..... lb 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ....lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.25.00 -35.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms ..... lb. .25¾- .27
tankcars ..... lb. .24¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works.. ton 12.00 - —
Opium USP cns ..... lb 19.20 -19.45
gran. USP cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd USP cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium thopone bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls. dlvd N of Penn and N. C. E. of Miss. R. includ Davenport Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c Miss. N. C., S. C. Tenn Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Orange mineral American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs ... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers ds ..... lb 40 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian bgs ..... lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese bgs. ..... lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs ..... lb. .19 .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .33 — —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb 80 .85
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works.. lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt allid ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, nmmy 1:75 bots lb 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots ..... lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots, works frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika Chilean bgs ..... lb. 29½ Nom
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .38
Para-anisidin dms. works ..... lb. .83 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .29½- .31½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. allid lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121-123 ASTM, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l. ref'y. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works ..... lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works ..... lb. .15½- —

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works ..... lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works ..... lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works ..... lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works ..... lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works ..... lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works ..... lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. ..... lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .20½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms. c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. allid lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., frt. allid ..... lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt allid lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works ... lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms works lb 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .25 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, tins lb 72 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls. works lb .70 —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls. frt. allid. lo. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs ..... lb. .40 .48
powder, bxs ..... lb. .43 .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. allid. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 .67
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton.63.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units ..... vl 15½- —
500,000 units ..... vl .28 - —
1,000,000 units ..... vl .52 - —
2,000,000 units ..... vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots.... 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots...100,000 units. .03½- —

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- CLOVES
- COGNAC
- CORIANDER
- GARLIC
- GERANIUM
- GINGER
- LAVENDER
- LEMON
- LEMONGRASS
- LIMES
- MACE
- NUTMEG
- ORIGANUM
- PATCHOULY
- PEPPER
- PIMENTA
- PINE NEEDLES
- ROSE BULGARIAN
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- VETIVERT
- YLANG YLANG

AROMATICS • PERFUME BASES • ESSENTIAL OILS
FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC
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PLANTS: Brooklyn, N. Y. • Los Angeles, Cal. • Montreal, Que. • Paris, France
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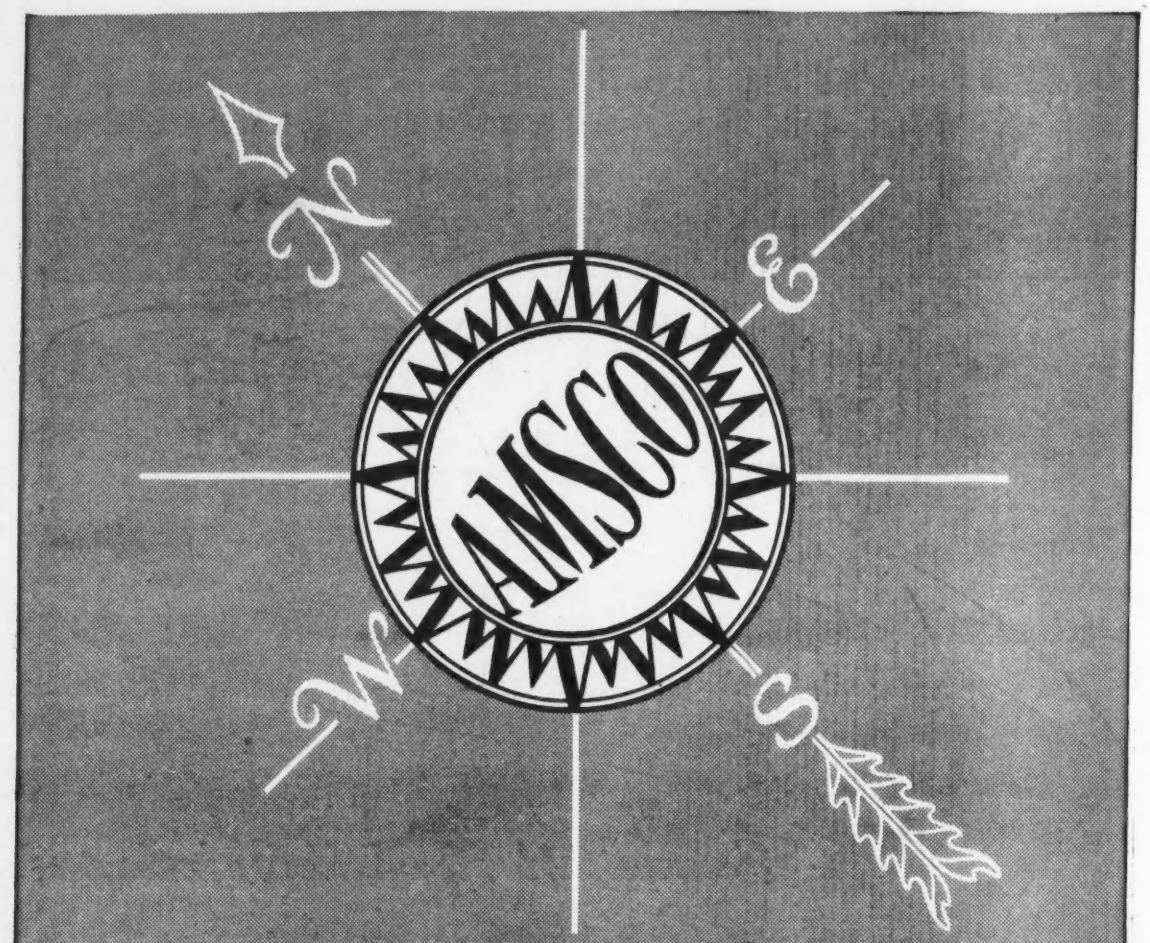
Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Penicillin, Procaine—Phenylalanine

Penicillin, procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots			
100,000 units	.04	-	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	- —
500,000 units	vl.	.30½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	- —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	- —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.	.04	-	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.23	- .28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .37
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	- .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.62	- —
June-July shipment	lb.	1.62	- —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
birdeyes, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.21½-	.22
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.38	- .39
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Mexican, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	- .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.45	- .46
Sudanese small, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21
White, bgs.	lb.	2.85	- 2.90
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	- .65
imported, bls	lb.	.80	- .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾-	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛-	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝-	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾-	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06¼-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅜-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	- 2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	- 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	- 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	- 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	- 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.82	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	- 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	- 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.875
ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	- —
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	- 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	- 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31	- —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	- —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	- .09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	- .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375-	.08750
range	gal.	.09125-	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105	- —
No. 2	gal.	.1025-	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	- .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.16	- —
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½-	—
Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.18½-	—
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.18½-	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½-	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½-	—
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	- —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	- .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147	- —
Portland, Ore.	gal	.138	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½-	—
Newark	gal.	.18½-	—
New York	gal.	.18½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tanks	gal.	.1225-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675-	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fb. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.45	- 2.70
100% bots	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50



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Aromatic Solvents · Amsco Hexane and Heptane

AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS COMPANY

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Offices in 24 principal cities

Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb 68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP. bots . lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrocortide commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP. bots, works ... lb 9 12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works..lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works.....lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works...lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock Curacao Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l. basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.23 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.43 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works. lb. .42 - —
dms., works..... lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns ..... lb. .39 - .37
dms. c.l ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works..... lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .23 - .29
dms. export lb. .33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- .20
this ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs..... lb. .15 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..... oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .25 - .26
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South. lb. .0403- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works, South..... lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis..... lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .1054- —
5 to 19 dms..... lb. .1029- —
20 or more dms.... lb. .0999- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms. lb. .1148- —
5 to 19 dms..... lb. .1123- —
20 or more dms.... lb. .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 -37.00
t.c.l., works ..... ton.37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .06 .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works ..... oz.90 00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..... lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l..... lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l..... lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..... lb .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls ..... lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16½
Czech, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 88% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs.10 75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 5 125 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10 15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l works 100 lbs 9 25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.975 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis... 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Potassium abietate, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.214.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
powd. bbls. dms lb .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works ....lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.... lb .31 .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms .. lb. .26 .27
gran., dms .....lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms .....lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. ..... lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride dms. works..... lb .24 -
Gluconate, dms. .....lb. .75 - .79

Phenylcarbethoxy Pyrazolone—Potassium-Sodium Tartrate

Potassium glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms .....lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms .....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls ..lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb 25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ..ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate neutral tech., fine gran., bbls. dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 - .44
Perchlorate dms. c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate tech. dms. works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works 10. .24 - .25
Phosphate tetrabasic bbls. wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs .....lb. .60 - .63
yellow dms ton lots .....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 15.20 - —

Potassium silicate, solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.53
t.c.l. 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs 5.25 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 5 20 - —
32.5° Be., ret dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 5 35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 5 85 - —
40.5° Be. ret dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works .100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms., works .100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .798 - .854
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms ..... lb 18½ —
powder, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, cns., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)

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Driers
- Lead Naphthenate
- Cobalt Naphthenate
- Calcium Naphthenate
- Manganese Naphthenate
- Zinc Naphthenate
- Iron Naphthenate
- Lead Octoate
- Cobalt Octoate
- Calcium Octoate
- Manganese Octoate
- Zinc Octoate

Lead Resinate
Lead Oleate
Manganese Oleate
Metallic Stearates
- Aluminum
- Barium
- Cadmium
- Calcium
- Lead
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Potassium-Titanium Fluoride—Rhodinol

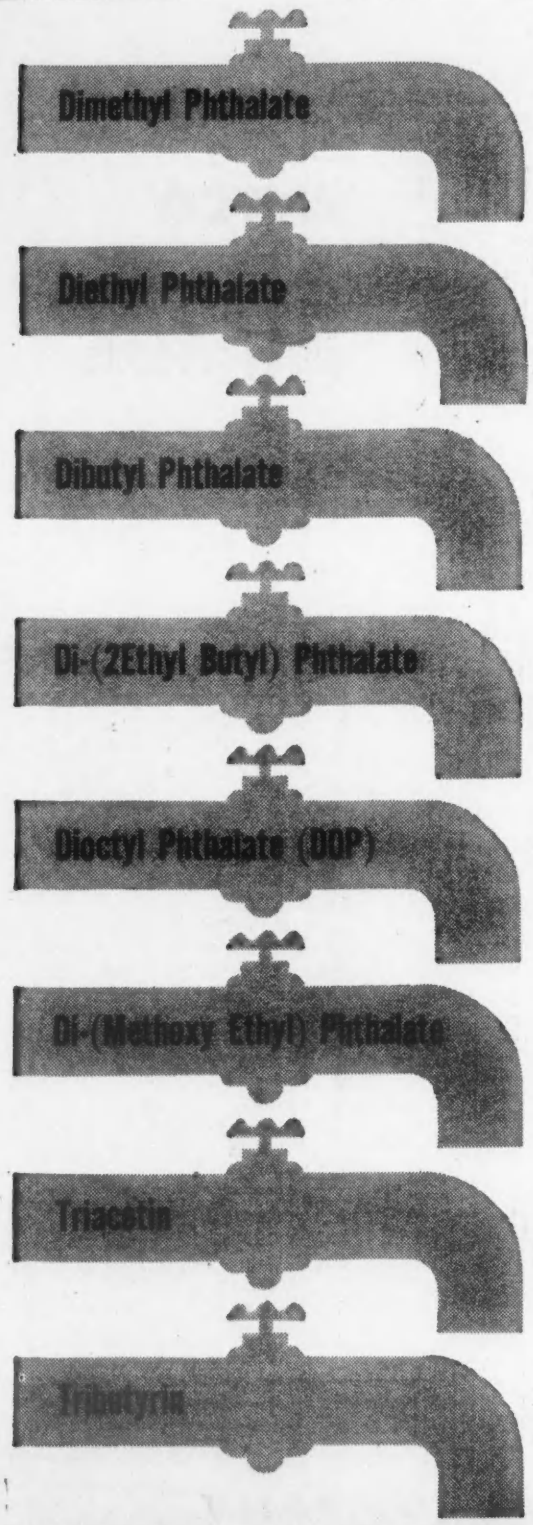
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls. kgs lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Propyl Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.80 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.50 - —
280 mesh, bulk c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .18 - —
translucent, transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 210.00 -212.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .54½- .64¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls, lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls, lb. 2.75 - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd, lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb. 06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep snades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.82 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans lb. 48.00 -55.00



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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1951

Sodium Salt of Ethyl Acetoacetate Available In Sample Quantities

The sodium salt of ethyl acetoacetate is now available from U.S.I. in sample quantities. A very reactive compound, the chemical has many potential uses as an intermediate in organic syntheses.

The sodium salt of ethyl acetoacetate reacts with most types of organic halogen compounds to a varying degree. It reacts quite readily with aliphatic halogen compounds, and with aromatic halogen compounds in which the halogen is not on the benzene ring.

The chemical is extremely reactive with the acyl group (COCl), reacting readily with ethyl chloroformate and benzoyl chloride. Other reactions include preparation of ethyl-B-hydroxyethylacetoacetate by reacting with ethylene chlorohydrin, and preparation of aceto-diethyl succinate by reacting with chloroethylacetate.

Properties

Assay
70% by weight as sodium salt
Physical Form
Fluffy powder
Color
Light brown
Bulk Density
40-45 lbs./cu. ft.

New-Type Synthetic Rubber, Made from Milk, Sugars, Tops All Other Rubbers

An improved synthetic rubber, said to be better than other synthetics and natural rubber for many uses has been announced. It is claimed to have outstanding resistance to water, oils, heat, below-zero temperatures and aging. This new rubber is expected to be superior to other rubbers, both natural and synthetic, for such uses as oil seals in automobile transmissions, refrigerant seals, gaskets and linings for fuel tanks.

The improved rubber is made from butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile which can be produced from milk or corn sugars. By varying the proportions of these two compounds, the rubber's property of swelling in oil can be modified, it is claimed, without changing its resistance to heat.

'Inoculate' Timber Against Insects, Decay

A new method of treating timbers for use in coal mines involves injecting certain chemicals into living trees to "inoculate" them against insects and decay. The chemicals used so far in tests include both organic and inorganic compounds in water solutions.

The solutions are reportedly injected into the sap-stream of green trees at the base and carried through the sapwood to the foliage without entering the heartwood or the bark. Treated timbers can be used without removing the bark or waiting for the wood to season. Chemicals tested include zinc chloride, sodium arsenite, ammonium bifluoride, copper sulfate, copper carbonate with ammonium hydroxide and tetrachlorophenol.

U.S.I. to Build New Plant To Produce Allethrin

Allyl Homolog of One of Pyrethrin's Active Principles, Allethrin Will Help Fill Defense Needs for Insecticides

Plans for construction of a plant to produce allethrin, a chemical with some of the unique advantages of natural pyrethrum, were announced recently by W. P. Marsh, Jr., president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. The plant, first to be devoted to commercial production of allethrin, will be located on U.S.I.'s property in Baltimore. Construction is to be started immediately and is expected to be completed late in 1952.

In making the announcement, Mr. Marsh stated that production of the chemical would aid materially in filling the needs of the defense effort for adequate supplies of insecticide materials, especially since pyrethrum has been scarce and is expected to continue in relatively short supply for several years. Factors in the pyrethrum shortage include increased demand for non-toxic insecticides and development of new uses for pyrethrum-type (formulations containing pyrethrins and a synergist) insecticides.

Tests have shown that allethrin has a high degree of effectiveness against house flies, making it a good ingredient for aerosols.

U.S.I. orginated the combination of pyrethrins from natural pyrethrum with piperonyl butoxide, a synthetic chemical. The synergistic action of piperonyl butoxide with pyrethrins has not only helped to extend the available supplies of pyrethrum, but has also increased the effectiveness of the older insecticide material. Combination of pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide are marketed exclusively by U.S.I. — under the trade-name Pyrenone.

Will Supplement Pyrethrum Supplies

Work to date has shown that allethrin has a high degree of effectiveness against some species of insects. On houseflies the synthetic compound is apparently equal in effectiveness to natural pyrethrum, at least under some conditions. In tests against certain other insects allethrin appeared to be less effective than pyrethrum. Careful, thorough entomological investigations are being continued to determine correct allowances of allethrin in formulations and what the behavior of these

MORE

New 'Yardstick' Measures Millionth-of-an-Inch Film

A new kind of "yardstick" which uses different colors to measure millionth-of-an-inch thicknesses of materials in the form of extremely thin films has been developed. The new tool, called a "stepgage", is said to be used like a yardstick, but in place of linear inches are blocks of different colors, each of which represents a different thickness. The blocks of color are reportedly mounted on a length of glass in the shape of a measuring rule.

Color Varies with Thickness

In films a few millionths of an inch thick, the scientist who developed the gage explained, colors vary with changes in thickness, permitting a particular color to indicate a particular thickness. To use the stepgage, the color of a film of unknown thickness is matched to that block of color on the stepgage which is the same or similar. A thickness reading marked underneath that particular block of color on the stepgage indicates the thickness of the unknown film. Color blocks on the stepgage which the researcher demonstrated run from one-millionth-of-an-inch thick to 30 millionths, although gages with wider ranges reportedly can be made.

The stepgage is said to be proving a valuable tool in research work not only for determining extremely fine thicknesses but also for measuring ultra-light weights. Knowing both thickness and density of a material, its weight can be computed. The gage should be particularly useful in measuring materials deposited on a surface by evaporation.

Lignin 'Waste' Now Used As Rubber Reinforcing Agent

Recent research indicates that lignin, previously regarded as just a waste product of the paper industry, is an excellent reinforcing agent for various types of rubber, including natural, nitrile, and neoprene rubber and GR-S. The researchers found that when they added lignin to natural rubber it gave higher tensile strengths than any other pigment, including carbon black, at the same volume. Added to nitrile rubber it also gave higher tensile strengths, according to their report. The scientists indicated that a novel combination of properties can be obtained by coprecipitation with natural, nitrile, neoprene and GR-S. The low specific gravity of lignin also makes possible a lighter-weight product.

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June ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1951

Radioactive Virus Tests Point to Cell Destruction

Recent studies of virus reproduction, employing bacteriophages labeled with radioactive tracers, may hold a clue to the reason polio and other virus diseases spread so rapidly. Test results indicate that in less than one half hour after one virus particle invades a living cell, 200 to 300 emerge simultaneously, destroying the cell.

The viruses used in the test are of a type that attack common sewage bacteria and have all the characteristics of viruses that cause diseases in humans and animals. Under the electron microscope these bacteriophages appear as particles one-hundred thousandth of an inch long, with a head, body, and tail—something like a tadpole.

By labeling various kinds of molecules within the bacteria, scientists hope to determine how viruses reproduce and how they kill cells. According to one theory they use tissue and cell compounds for food. Another theory states that the viruses use the chemical processes of the cell to produce viruses instead of normal cell constituents from the food in the surrounding medium.

CONTINUED

Allethrin Plant

formulations against specific insects will be. Although allethrin cannot be regarded as a *substitute* for natural pyrethrum for many uses, its availability will *supplement* the present limited supplies of natural pyrethrum and facilitate the current rapid expansion in the use of pyrethrum-type insecticides.

New Way To Protect Stored Grains

One of the most exciting of the new uses for Pyrenone-type insecticides is in protecting stored grains. Pyrenone* Wheat Protectant and Pyrenone® Grain Protectant, containing pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide, are now being mixed directly with stored grains at harvest time and give season-long protection against insects. These new Protectants, non-toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals, promise to save literally hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stored grain now destroyed by weevils and other insects each year.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Produce Paper From Glass Fibers, Mica

Production of satisfactory paper from glass fibers and from mica has been announced. In the past, except for asbestos, inorganic fibers have not proven suitable for making paper. If it can be produced commercially, glass paper should be useful in making electrical insulation. Its resistance to combustion (up to 800°C.) will probably make it valuable as a wrapping for air-cooled transformers.

The new paper produced from mica is described as a superior dielectric for capacitors. Kraft paper condensers in use currently do not operate satisfactorily above 85°C., it is reported. The new mica paper is claimed to be stronger, to withstand heat, and to have a greater capacitance.

New Data on German Drug Research Available

Descriptions of German developments in the pharmaceutical field are reported available now in the form of English translations of patent applications filed from October 1948 to May 1950. Besides these patent applications, the new bulletin is said to have a section listing over a dozen reports that give detailed descriptions of manufacturing processes for synthetic hormones. Instructions for making desoxycorticosterone acetate, estradiol, testosterone, and progesterone are included. Reports also describe various German analytical methods.

New Book of Abstracts On Polyvinylpyrrolidone

A book of abstracts of all the published literature on polyvinylpyrrolidone, the synthetic blood plasma substitute, has been released. The 188-page volume represents the work of 284 authors and includes literature on patents and patent applications. It contains 227 abstracts covering investigations of the applications of polyvinylpyrrolidone in many phases of medicine. Included are papers on its use with other drugs, such as penicillin and insulin. The abstracts give information on studies, some completed as recently as May 1950, in Germany, England, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

New-type inks for printing on plastic film reportedly based on vinylite resins for maximum printing quality, color density, uniformity, and smoothness, give permanent adhesion permitting printed film to be wiped clean with a damp cloth without damage to design. **(No. 689)**

An unbreakable polyethylene wash bottle is said to enable lab workers to dispense liquids in a controlled stream by squeezing bottle. Bottle is fitted with polyethylene spout. **(No. 690)**

An inexpensive vacuum gauge in multi-station form for coaters, dehydrators, vacuum furnaces, etc., is described as simple to use. All stations read on a single meter and range is from a few microns to 1 mm. of Hg, it is claimed. **(No. 691)**

A new multi-purpose glue for use as a wood adhesive, abrasive binder, etc., cures rapidly in continuous lumber core binding operations and is also satisfactory for cold press-assembly gluing where heavy glue lines are unavoidable, the makers state. **(No. 692)**

To provide a lasting smooth coating for polystyrene products, a new lacquer for application in standard spray equipment is said to be available in several colors, to air dry in about 15 minutes, to have good adhesion and durability, and to give an all-over uniform finish. **(No. 693)**

A new synthetic dark organic wax, claimed to form an effective moisture barrier and to have good electrical properties, is recommended for impregnating electrical components. Other potential uses are for waterproofing and laminating paper, textiles, wood, etc. **(No. 694)**

An air-drying plastic coating for protection of chemical processing equipment against attack from corrosive chemicals, weathering, and rust, reportedly has high film flexibility, good adhesion and impact resistance. Will not chip or crack, it is claimed; can be used on steel, aluminum, concrete, hardwood, composition board. **(No. 695)**

Laminated fabrics with a three dimensional effect are reported available for use in fashion goods, draperies, furniture, etc. Color prints and patterns are said to be sealed in between twin layers of vinylite plastic which can be cleaned with a damp sponge. The patterns are embossed with three-dimensional taffeta-weave textures, according to the maker. **(No. 696)**

New paints that resist temperatures up to 1,900°F. can be applied by conventional methods to wood or metal and will resist moisture, acids, and alkalies, it is claimed. **(No. 697)**

An improved tall oil said to give fast, hard dry and high chemical resistance, is recommended as a checking oil in varnishes and modifier in flat, semigloss, and full gloss systems, barn paints, and as a wood preservative **(No. 698)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous
ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze
ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR
ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
FEED PRODUCTS
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
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Triple-Mix Repellents
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Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

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U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .80 - 1.25
powd., bbls. .95 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 -
Readily soluble, bots. dlvd. kilo.125.00 -
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. .06½- .07
Spanish, bls. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone CP bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech. bbls., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb.26.00 -28.00
Sarrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .90 - .92
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls. lb. .75 - .80
European, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
unrefined, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb .40 .45
Mexican, bls lb. .26 - .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb .11 .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.14.00 -15.50
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .31 - .33
Selenium powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., oxs. lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
hulled, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .25½- .30
natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs. lb. .49 - .50
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .47 - .48
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .29½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. oz. .87¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .65 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls. bbls. lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms. lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65

Rhubarb Root—Sodium Diacetate

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls, kgs, works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb .21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15

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Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Fluoride—Sorbitan Tristearate

Sodium fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 - .17½
works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12 00 -16 50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16 50 -21 00
tribasic, ton lots lb 11 00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 8 15 - —
Gluconate dms lb 83 - .85
Glutamate monobasic, dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15

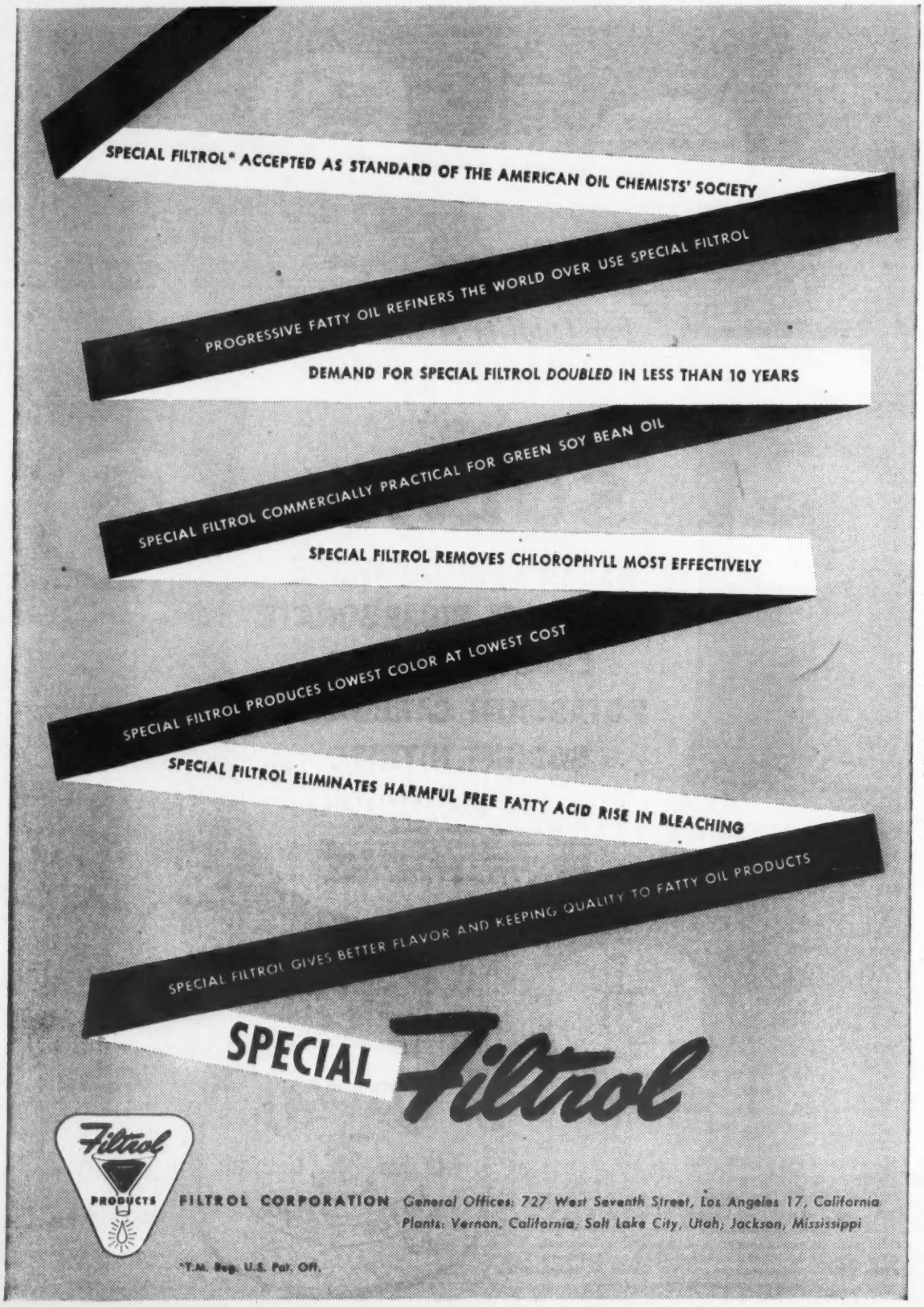
Sodium hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129 50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.49 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .60 - —

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dihasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55 00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .747 - .797
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .48 - .49
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphamate obls. works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., annyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls lb .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.25 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech. dms. works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
ctns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - .55
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
80 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —


SPECIAL FILTROL* ACCEPTED AS STANDARD OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY
PROGRESSIVE FATTY OIL REFINERS THE WORLD OVER USE SPECIAL FILTROL
DEMAND FOR SPECIAL FILTROL DOUBLED IN LESS THAN 10 YEARS
SPECIAL FILTROL COMMERCIALLY PRACTICAL FOR GREEN SOY BEAN OIL
SPECIAL FILTROL REMOVES CHLOROPHYLL MOST EFFECTIVELY
SPECIAL FILTROL PRODUCES LOWEST COLOR AT LOWEST COST
SPECIAL FILTROL ELIMINATES HARMFUL FREE FATTY ACID RISE IN BLEACHING
SPECIAL FILTROL GIVES BETTER FLAVOR AND KEEPING QUALITY TO FATTY OIL PRODUCTS
SPECIAL Filtrol
Filtrol PRODUCTS
FILTROL CORPORATION General Offices: 727 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 17, California
Plants: Vernon, California, Salt Lake City, Utah; Jackson, Mississippi
*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 6 tons, works, lb. .33 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton 59.00 -60.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., divd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .83 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .34 - .38
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, tortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls, bxs. lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste dms, works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .13 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07¼- .08
Storax USP rs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls, works lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56 70 -66 15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 39 00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP crystals, free flowing dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump bgs mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salt block bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.85 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 2.93 - —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —

Sulphur, rubbermakers, treated, 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton 110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —

Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works lb. .15¼ Nom.
inedible, extra, works lb. .13¾- —
fancy, works lb. .14 - —
special, works lb. .12¾- —
No. 1, works lb. .11¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
Java, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms, c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —

Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Piretar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb 45 - 50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd. bbls., dms., kgs lb. 61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l bbls., c.l lb 24½- —
l.c.l. lb 25 .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb 75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb 80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. 14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms, c.l., works lb. 23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 25½- —
tanks, works lb. 22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. 66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. 55 - 63
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.60 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb 68 .68¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21¼
smaller dms. works lb 23½ 25

A Bedtime Story for Very Junior Chemists

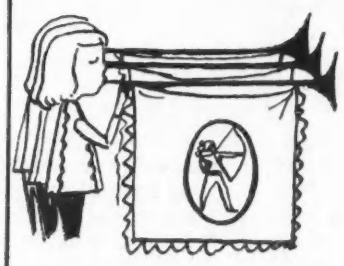
Once upon a time, there lived a sad little Sodium CarboxyMethylCellulose. He worked very hard extending Soaps and improving Synthetics. But all the Soaps called him a "war baby." And he wasn't allowed to associate with any but Low Grade Synthetic Detergents.

So he ran away. And arrived one day on the Doorstep of a Corporation in Wyandotte, Michigan. The Corporation picked him up and handed him over to the Research and Development Division. Well, you should see what they did for this little "war baby"!

They changed his length and Molecular Structure. They Manufactured him by a brand new Process. They let him associate with High Grade Synthetic Detergents. And then they gave him a name . . . "Carbose*." *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Carbose might have been very happy—but the Soaps still put on airs. "No matter how hard you and those Synthetics try," the Soaps told him, "nothing cleans as well as Soap."

But he worked hard just the same. He practiced Soil Removing and Whiteness Retaining and all the other things a detergency promoter should. And one great day, the Research and Development Division called the Soaps and Synthetics together and read a Proclamation:



"Synthetic Detergent products can be formulated with Carbose which will yield detergency equal to that of High Grade Soaps under conditions favorable to Soap, and far superior to High Grade Soaps under conditions unfavorable to Soap."

"Carbose!" Why, they were talking about him! Carbose was a hero! Yes, it was a great triumph for him . . . but Carbose went on . . . had a large family and did many more things . . . in textiles, paper, paints, ceramics, petroleum . . . and even in soap!

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice Synthetic Detergents • Glycols • Carbose (Sodium CMC) • Ethylene Dichloride Propylene Dichloride • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

So if you are looking for a chemical with applications involving viscosity regulation, colloid stabilization, surface finishing, or detergency, why not write to us about Carbose?

Tetraethyl Orthosilicate—Vinyl Isobutylether

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate 99% bots, dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib dms lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate USP dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd. or USP 100 lb dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams.100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .88½- —
Metal lb. 1.29 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.36 - 1.37
Sulphate, stannous, bbls. lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .77½- .78½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in oils ¼c. higher, Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs. lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns, dms lb. 5.50 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 • —
Chicago dist gal. .33 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 • —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 • —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb. .80 • .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cs. lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 • 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
truckloads, works lb. .23 • —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 • —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 • —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41¼- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd, E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted lb 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, obls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .017½- —
double grd. bgs. c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 • —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 • —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 • —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 • —
tanks, works gal. .70 • —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 • —
Unicorn root, False (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .38
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.92.00 -93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP bgs., cns., works lb. 1.28 • —
tech. dms., works lb 1.34 • —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —

NEW BRIGHTNESS in every room through TITANOX PIGMENTED PLASTICS

Useful plastic products in glistening whites and gay tints sparkle throughout today's modern home. Bathrooms are being glamorized through such plastic products as shower curtains, soap dishes, towel racks, brush handles, drinking cups, wall tile, seats. And TITANOX titanium dioxide pigments go a long way in helping make these attractive plastics possible.

TITANOX pigments are compatible with all types of plastics and because of their inertness will not alter the physical characteristics of your products. Their fine and uniform particle size affords easy mixing and compounding for consistent results.

The rutile types of titanium dioxide pigments are universally acceptable to most types of plastics—TITANOX-RA for outstanding whiteness in stocks of low loadings, TITANOX-RCHT for heavily loaded stocks and tints. However, when exceptional whiteness is imperative, TITANOX-A, the anatase titanium dioxide, is often preferred.

Our Technical Service Department is always available for assistance in the pigmentation of your natural or synthetic polymers. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

9079

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments
TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Vinyl methylether, cyls., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks works.... ..... lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units,1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A natural acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm. bots, cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns. dms. lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected by 1900
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B12, gm. or 5 gm. vials..... gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils codliver and fishliver Calciferol and Viosterol)
D2 (see Calciferol)
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
P-P (see Acid nicotinic and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..... lb 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark bls ..... lb. 75 - .90
Warfarin 98%, dms. 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns. same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock,ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs ..... lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs..... lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs.... lb. .69 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs... lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, ogs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 5c per lb. extra 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.17 - 1.18
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs. ton lots ... lb. 1.25 - 1.27
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.32 - 1.33
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.31
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .52
Microcrystalline, 170° - 175° m.p., ASTM number ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb .14 - —
Less than 20,000 cns. same basis lb .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .21¼- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs..... lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs..... lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb. .32 - .33
cakes, cs. ..... lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. ..... lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls..... lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ... whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root bls..... lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root bls ..... lb 16 - 17
Witch hazel leaves bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite 16 mesh bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same oasis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l. same oasis. ..... ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls ..... lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., rel. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .13 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb 14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction over 7°C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.48 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms ..... lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. 30½- —
Chicago district ..... gal. 33½- —
Cleveland district..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna N. Y.... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district... gal. .30 .33
Sparrows Point, Md . gal. .33 - —
Syracuse N. Y .... gal. 30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte Mich .... gal. .30½- —
Youngtown, Ohio ... gal. .30½- —

Vinyl Methylether—Yellow, Cadmium

Xylol, petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works: —
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa ....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 2.05 - 2.08
AAOT, bbls .....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —

—Continued on page 70

high

A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles which gives heavy body.

AZO acicular lead-free zinc oxide is a superior pigment available in a wide range of oil absorptions

The extra durability, the finer weathering qualities that Acicular Zinc Oxide gives to paint can be obtained with AZO Acicular Zinc Oxides available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements.

medium

A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.

Uniform-Dependable

A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22.

low

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Volume 159 June 11, 1951 Number 24

Controls Must Not Stop

The statutory authorization of governmental attempts to control inflationary economic practices and trends will terminate with this month if the defense production act is allowed to expire without a successor. Everybody is concerned with the obvious and inevitable consequences of such an expiration. All know that voluntary controls would not be applied; hence, all must admit that the controlling must be placed with government. That does not, by any means, solve the problem.

Everybody knows that government is not adequately qualified or equipped to enforce any type of actual control of inflationary activities. In the first place, the maintenance of its partisan character and even that of its individual composition would be impossible in connection with such enforcement. And that maintenance unquestionably is the primary, if not sole, concern of all too many of those who must provide the standards, the implementation, and the administration of controls. They talk of impossibilities; but those are only relatively so—the only reason why they cannot be done is that they would hurt somebody, some group, whose injuring would result in the losing of support necessary for somebody's staying in office.

It must also be recognized as a second contribution to the incompetence of governmental regulation that even the best endeavors in that direction get but little cooperation or other support from the public. The role of informer is most distasteful to even the most law-abiding people in this country. One reason for that is that all too few enforcement officers or agencies pay proper attention to such information or even to evidence of the existence of something that calls for correction.

There must be continued authorization of governmental anti-inflationary functioning. That necessitates well considered selection of a control system, a clearly phrased enabling law, and a fully independent, properly qualified enforcement agency, headed by a man who can be told:—"This is your job; get it done."

It is easy to state those requirements. It is anything but easy to meet them. One of the biggest handicaps to anti-inflationary control is the unwillingness of any two groups which will be affected thereby to agree upon the manner in which the control should be applied. Everybody wants the control to bypass him and apply to somebody else. Those who could, of themselves, voluntarily and directly apply all the control that is necessary, want indirect controls, which would bear least of all upon them, disastrously hamper the buying power of all in fixed low-income groups—and do nothing to stop the reciprocal upward spiraling of prices and wages.

That is the thing to be stopped, and it can be stopped only by its direct prohibiting. That prohibition can be made effective. Black markets can be smashed. Supplies of foods can be maintained. But, the job must be separated wholly from politics, put in the hands of an independent agency, representative of the whole of business—producer, distributor, and consumer; ownership, management, and labor—appointed by and responsible alone to the federal courts.

But, the biggest need in making controls work is support from all who can give it—that is almost everybody. Attitudes such as those concerning the control of beef prices will wreck any system and any attempt to enforce it. So will those thus reported in connection with restriction of credit:—"Some lending institutions, are adhering strictly to the board's recommendations, others are marking time, and still others are on a business as usual basis." "One out-of-town store thinks it has found a way around the large down payments required by law. The customer gets the down payment together by weekly deposits; the bait is that the store pays 10 percent interest on the money until the required down payment is reached."

What is needed is a general manifestation of the policy voiced by one big cattleman on the beef control:—"If we are good Americans, we would see that it would work. If we do a good job trying to make it work, it will help a lot."

Taxation Should Be Equitable

Congress is still running all over the place in its attempt to construct a new, adequately productive scheme of taxation. As usual, it is being chased by all manner of interests imbued with that popular type of patriotism which seeks exemption from all duties having to do with the support of government. Because congressmen have to listen at the "root of all evil," as well as at the "grassroots," their job of revenue-raising is always more influenced by expediency than by equity.

Scientific preparation of the federal tax method has been talked about for years. A presidential committee of "experts" was appointed some years ago to look into the matter. Insofar as anything made public goes, that group never made any report. There have, however, been scores of reports to congress on tax schemes in the interval. There are scores of suggestions on what to tax and what not to tax before congress now. These are getting more or less consideration by the ways and means committee, and that group every now and then comes out with a statement that such and such a provision is favorably regarded.

Out of all that mulling and muddling has come little that is basically new. About the only departure from what is taxed has been the idea that the levy on dividends be withheld by the corporation after the manner of that on employees' remuneration. There have been all numbers of changes in rates applicable to existing bases. All have initially been aimed higher; some of them have been trimmed meanwhile. What any one will be cannot be said until the tax measure is ready for the President. That probably will not be until after the end of the current fiscal year.

The movement for indirect taxation is, at least, as strong as ever, and it is to be expected that the shifting in the excise areas will not lessen the load which those levies lay upon the consumer. There is still a possibility that to that load will be added a sizeable manufacturers' sales tax to be paid, of course, by the consumer, plus several intermediate profits. That sort of taxation is not good from any angle of appropriate consideration.

The eventual possibility that all federal taxation will be indirect is aggravated by the progress of the proposal that the income tax amendment (sixteenth) of the Constitution of the United States be repealed and a substitute federal tax of not more than 25 percent be authorized. It is reported that the holding of a constitutional convention for such amending has been ratified by tweny-four states, out of a required thirty-six. As an excise tax or some other form of sales tax would be the only practicable substitute for the income tax, it can readily be seen how inequitable the proposed change would be: any form of sales tax falls with unjustifiable, disastrous discrimination upon those who are obliged to spend all that they earn.

The only equitable tax is a levy on individual incomes. That is based on ability to pay and has nothing to do with the use made of an income. Taxes on the incomes of corporations or other businesses are passed along under cover and paid by the ultimate consumer. It is utter misrepresentation to contend that they ease the burden of the little man. The same is true of excise and other forms of sales taxes. The latter may contribute in some small measure to the development of thrift. But, thrift contributes more to posterity than it does to prosperity which is the only source of federal revenue.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Essential Oil Standards

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

In accordance with word we have just received from the Indian Standards Institution, you are invited to comment on several proposed Indian standards in accordance with the attachment from the Indian Standards Institution [copy may be seen at OPD office] as follows:—

1. Letter from the Indian Standards Institution, dated March 27, 1951.
2. Doc: CDC 11 (207)—Methods of test for essential oils.
3. Doc: CDC 11 (210)—Specification for lemongrass oil (East Indian lemongrass oil).
4. Doc: CDC 11 (211)—Specification for oil of eucalyptus.
5. Doc: CDC 11 (212)—Specification for sandalwood oil.
6. Doc: CDC 11 (213)—Specification for citronella oil.

The Indian Standards Institution has indicated to us that it would like to have comments from your own and other organizations in the United States to which this material is going by June 20, 1951. However, the Indian Standards Institution indicates that in the case of comments from the United States they will wait for at least another month after the date just mentioned.

In view of the time element involved, we are suggesting that you send your comments directly to the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University road, Civil Lines, Delhi 8, India, with a copy to this office. We would like to suggest that you send one copy to India by air-mail and a second copy by boat-mail, thus providing assurance that the Indian Standards Institution will receive your comments.

New York. AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION,
H. M. Lawrence,
Materials Engineer.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

applicant for more information when one comes in with a request for OPS to approve a price ceiling.

There has been some question about this until recently, because of some quirk in legal procedure that makes it necessary for the person seeking information of a confidential nature to have specific authority to do so. Until the first of this month, that authority stopped with T. H. McCormack, director of the Rubber, Chemicals, and Drugs Division. Now he has delegated the authority to Mr. Loeffler.

The order states that this delegation of authority applies whenever a ceiling price regulation permits the seller to operate at the ceiling price proposed by him, whether immediately or after the expiration of a prescribed period of time, unless and until he is notified by the Director of Price Stabilization that the proposed ceiling price has been disapproved or that more information is required.

Health Advisers Shifted

The Health Resources Advisory Committee of the National Security Resources Board is now part of the Office of Defense Mobilization. This is the committee, headed by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, that was formed last August at the suggestion of President Truman to coordinate federal and nonfederal health programs to insure the maximum utilization of health personnel, particularly in such shortened categories as physicians, dentists, and nurses.

It was at the committee's suggestion that the present plan was inaugurated by the military services, whereby local civilian advisory groups determine the availability for active service of reserve medical and dental officers on the basis of their essentiality to local community health services. These same local groups also serve as the advisory committees for local Selective Service Boards on the induction of physicians, dentists, and allied specialists.

As an arm of ODM, the committee will keep Director Charles E. Wilson advised on mobilization, allocation, and utilization of personnel necessary for wartime health services; environmental medical services; utilization of health facilities; provision of health equipment and supplies; and maintenance of essential teaching and research in health fields.

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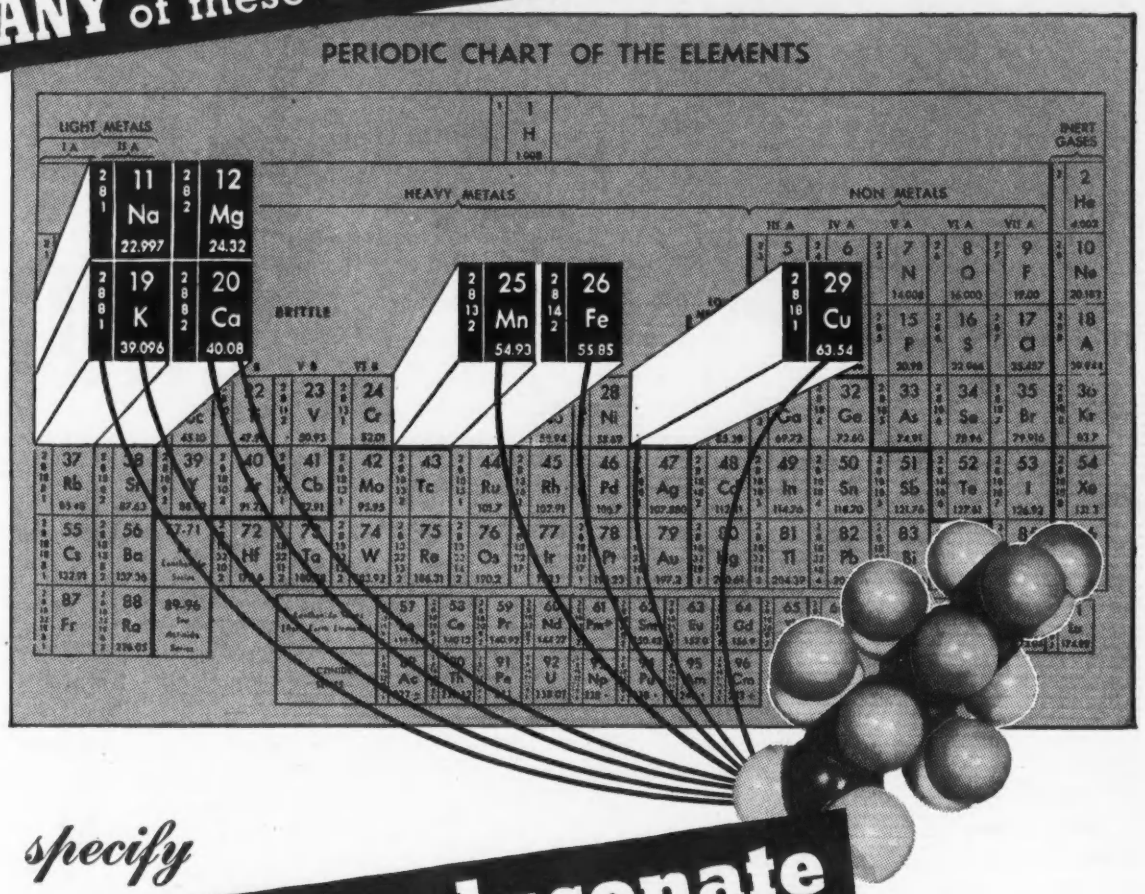

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Heavy Chemicals

Price advances were recorded in nickel sulphate and other nickel salts last week. The upward revisions were the result of higher producing costs occasioned by a sharp increase in the price of metallic nickel. Price declines were noted in all of the tin based chemicals in line with the lower price recently established by RFC for tin. Continued quiet trading left the quicksilves price unchanged. The silver bullion price was reduced.

While specialties have commanded active buying interest the overall demand for heavy chemicals has shown further relaxation. There is no shortage of soda ash at present and no important scarcity of liquid caustic soda although the dry forms of caustic soda continued tight. Increased production of chlorine has not loosened up the supply and sulphuric acid remained definitely short of requirements. Inquiries from the glass, soap and textile industries have shrunk and the desire of chemical producers to sell would probably be more pronounced if the price situation was clarified.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States generally maintained the high levels reached for the last quarter of 1950 and the first two months of 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. Of the 37 chemicals included in the March monthly survey, 34 were produced in larger volume than during the short month of February, 1951, and 2 in smaller volume. In comparison with March, 1950, 32 chemicals were produced in larger quantities while 4 declined.

All-time monthly production highs were reported in March for the following 14 chemicals: chlorine, hydrogen, molybdate, chrome orange, oxygen, phosphoric acid, soda ash, sodium bichromate and chromate, caustic soda, disodium phosphate, sodium metaphosphate, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, and sodium sulphate.

Fifteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $3,276,000 in April showed a gain of 3 percent over March. Ten wholesalers showed a gain of 3 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with April, 1950, their sales were up 61 percent and their inventories were up 38 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.2 percent for the week ending June 2, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 103.8 in preceding week of 92.6 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census.

Aluminum Sulphate — Supply position comfortable with shipments moving regularly to water works, paper mills and other consumers. Stocks of commercial appeared to be in freer supply than iron-free.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Demand has not relaxed sufficiently to cause any easement in the supply situation. Production of synthetic in March amounted to 147,289 tons, compared with 133,871 in the preceding month and 123,996 tons in March, 1950.

Bleaching Powder—Shipments are being channeled mostly to government sources leaving the civilian supply short. Current production is said to be confined to one quarter.

Calcium Carbide—Steady demand mostly for welding uses has prevented any excess stocks. March production totaled 60,225 tons of commercial, compared with 50,035 in February and 59,336 tons in March last year.

Calcium Chloride—Inquiries for dust control are reaching the market from municipalities. Stocks at present are not short as producers were able to build up fair inventories during the mild Winter.

Calcium Phosphate—March production of dibasic amounted to 3,172 tons, compared with 2,367 in the preceding month and 5,187 tons in March, 1950. Output figures for monobasic in March were not available.

Chlorine—Maintenance of heavy demand for contract shipments is readily absorbing output and holding the market in a definitely tight supply condition. Production of chlorine gas in March was 207,106 tons, the greatest monthly output on record. February production was 182,994 tons and in March last year 167,091 tons were made.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Nickel acetate, 1c. per lb.
carbonate, 1¾c. per lb.
chloride, 1½c. per lb.
formate, 1c. per lb.
metal, 6c. per lb.
nitrate, 1¼c. per lb.
oxide, 4½c. per lb.
sulphate, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.40c. per lb.
Silver, 2.41c. per oz.
Sodium tannate, 1½c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.60c. per lb.
crystals, 1c. per lb.
metal, 7c. per lb.
oxide, 3c. per lb.
sulphate, 2c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	219.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand mostly covered through July with August remaining the earliest shipment for additional business except in emergency cases. No easement could be noted in the industrial demand which is still at an abnormally high level. Export inquiries continue to reach the market in good volume but remain uncovered.

Production of copper sulfate in April at 8,952 tons continued at the high rate established in March and was probably in excess of every other month since sometime in 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments, on the other hand were 8,592 tons, fell 15 percent below March but otherwise were probably also above earlier months since 1946. Stocks rose in April to 2,700 tons but were sufficient for little more than one week at the April rate of shipments. Foreign trade data for April are not yet available. No imports were recorded in March, and exports at 3,847 tons maintained the February level indicating a decrease as compared with the latter month on a daily average basis.

Nickel Salts—Priced higher on account of a sharp advance in the market for nickel. The breakdown follows:—acetate 60c. in truckloads 60½c. per pound in less, carbonate 66¼c., chloride 34½c., formate 58½c. in truckloads, 59½ in less, nitrate 32½c. to 33½c., oxide black or green 63¼c., and sulphate 26¼c. in carlots and 26¾c. per pound in less. All prices are on a delivered basis except nitrate, which is a work's price. Shipments are now under allocation. June allotments have not been announced to date.

Potash, Caustic—Flaked and liquor showed no important easement from their former tight position. Demand mostly from the chemical and color plants is taking production readily. Solid was in a better supply condition than any of the other forms.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments still confined mostly to regular customers with demand holding from the glass plants. A reduction in backlog orders over the past few weeks has improved the market's position.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower owing to reduced producing costs occasioned by the decline in metallic tin. Producers quote prompt shipments at 79.8c. to 85.4c. per pound, depending upon quantity, freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Latest figures released by the government show that March production was at the highest level on record. Output of light ash was 235,465 tons, compared with 202,500 in February and 193,855 tons in March, 1950. Production of dense ash was 161,934 tons in March, against 141,196 in the preceding month and 126,508 tons in March last year. March output of natural totaled 30,973 tons, compared with 24,417 in February and 19,647 tons in March, 1950. Demand for soda ash is about leveled off and there is no real shortage of material at present. Possibly a clarification of the price problem would bring out freer first hand offerings. Demand from the glass, soap and textile industries has relaxed appreciably.

Soda, Caustic—Output in March also established a new high record. Production of liquid by the electrolytic process was 200,084 tons including 30,690 tons of solid, compared with 174,960 tons of liquid including 24,873 tons of solid in February

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- Ethylene Trithiocarbonate
- Silicon Tetrachloride
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and 156,053 tons of liquid including 21,016 tons of solid in March 1950. March production by the lime-soda process was 58,512 tons of liquid including 14,339 tons of solid, against 52,218 tons of liquid including 13,233 tons of solid in the preceding month and 49,301 tons of liquid including 12,050 tons of solid in March 1950. Liquid caustic is now in good supply but the dry forms have remained tight.

Sodium Bicarbonate—March production increased to 18,682 tons from 16,876 tons in February and 14,272 tons in March 1950. Considerable progress has been made toward restoring the market to a normal condition.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower in line with the decline in metallic tin. In producing quarters 74.7c. per pound was named for 1,000 pound lots and 79.7c. for 100 pound quantities, works, freight allowed East.

Tin Salts—Prices were lowered on all varieties last week. The downward revision was the result of a decline in metallic tin. The breakdown shows tin chloride stannous anhydrous at $1.0736 to $1.0836 per pound, crystals hydrous 88½c., oxide $1.36 to $1.37, sulphate stannous $1.17 to $1.19 and tetrachloride anhydrous 77½c. to 78½c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Overall supply situation continued comfortable. Above prices are based on tin at $1.36 per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Moderate relaxation in demand for glacial but not enough at present to ease the tight supply situation.

Hydrofluoric—Stocks not excessive but meeting demand without much difficulty. March production of anhydrous and technical amounted to 3,632 tons, compared with 2,926 in February and 2,987 tons in March 1950.

Muriatic—Continued in relatively free supply with demand fair. March production totaled 57,467 tons including 15,320 tons made from salt and acid, 13,748 from chlorine and hydrogen and 10,407 tons from by-product and other sources. February output totaled 50,944 tons and in March last year 50,708 tons were made.

Nitric — Supply position comfortable. March production amounted to 125,732 tons, compared with 116,122 in the preceding month and 98,906 tons in March 1950.

Oxalic—Shipments continue to run behind schedule and the supply situation remains definitely tight with production held down by the stringency in sulphuric acid.

Sulphuric—Market conditions continued tight with more demand than supply and production held down by the tight sulphur situation. March gross output totaled 1,171,550 tons and included 267,747 tons made by the chamber process and 903,803 made by the contact process. February output was revised to 1,051,004 tons and the gross in March last year was 1,071,299 tons. Production of fortified spent acid in March was 81,723 tons, against 63,927 in the preceding month and 62,541 tons in March 1950.

United Kingdom has exempted the import duty from sulphuric acid and oleum. The order S.D. No. 880 became effective May 24, 1951.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in April held to an average of 4,500,000 pounds per day, the same as in March, the Aluminum Association states. This represents a slight increase, about one percent, over the average daily production in the first quarter of 1951. During the 30 days of April, production of primary aluminum reached 135,402,337

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pounds, as compared with 140,044,429 pounds for the 31 days in March. Aluminum sheet and plate shipments by member companies declined in April to 93,963,648 pounds as compared with 99,965,985 pounds for the previous month. Foil shipments also dropped, from 9,811,894 pounds in March to 9,262,781 pounds for the month of April. April shipments of permanent-mold rough castings (except pistons) totaled 3,252,146 pounds, slightly under the 3,389,210 pounds shipped in March. These April shipments had a dollar value of $1,910,063, against $1,948,604 for March.

Copper—The practice of toll agreements between fabricators and owners for processing scrap into unalloyed copper will be forbidden in a proposed amendment to Order M-16, National Production Authority officials told its brass mill industry advisory committee. NPA officials explained that such toll agreements probably will be barred—unless otherwise authorized by NPA—after August 1. It was emphasized that such action is necessary to control and balance the flow of critical materials. The proposed amendment redefines such items as brass mill products, copper wire mill products, scrap, foundry products and copper raw materials. The order would further limit disposal of scrap and also place restrictions on inventory accumulations. The toll agreement provision would not apply to railroads wishing to convert box cars or journal bearings for their own use, NPA pointed out.

Nickel—NPA has acted to assure a continued supply of nickel for important civilian requirements. This is being done, NPA said, by earmarking approximately 20 percent of the total supply of the scarce metal for non-defense uses. Permission to use nickel in definite amounts to fill non-rated orders during June was granted by NPA through approval of certain scheduled meltings reported by users of the metal in "melt sheets" submitted to NPA in May. NPA said that the amount of nickel for non-rated orders, as distinguished from defense rated (DO) orders, is approximately the same for June as the authorized consumption of the metal for similar purposes during May. Nickel suppliers have been directed by NPA to furnish producers of alloy and stainless steels 15 percent of the producers' receipts during the base period January 1-June 30, 1950, to meet non-rated orders. The price for nickel has been advanced 6c. per pound to 56½c. per pound f.o.b. Canadian works.

Quicksilver—Slow trading again featured the market last week. The absence of important buying interest left prices unchanged with $210 named for 100 flask lots and $212 per flask for smaller quantities.

San Francisco.—Quiet conditions still prevail on the local market with buying interest reportedly light. Metal quoted $212 per flask.

Silver—Priced lower last week at 87¾c. per ounce. A seasonal relaxation in consuming demand and prospects of a slow inquiry from processors over the vacation period appeared to be the chief causes for the downward revision.

Tin—RFC reduced the price of grade A tin to $1.29 per pound. No unusual activity could be noted. Both London and Singapore markets declined. It was stated that the controlled economy on tin with drastic end use restrictions, limitations on consumer inventories, allocations and government monopoly on importations and sales have reduced market interest to a low level.

Zinc—No material change in conditions surrounding this market last week. Short stocks and a strong demand have kept the position firm and there appeared to be no nearby easement in sight from this condition. Prime western was priced at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

BIMS of Boston Sets Golf Outing June 30

BIMS of Boston will hold its first golf outing of the season June 20 at the Dedham Country & Polo Club, Westwood, Mass. Plans are being completed for a subsequent outing on August 16 at the Woodland Golf Club. At a recent meeting, the organization elected Florin J. Hailer, jr., of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., to the executive committee.

Trade Briefs

Actane Corporation has appointed Victor van der Linde Company to handle its advertising.

Stewart W. Varn has been appointed to the position of assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales of the Inland Steel Container Company.

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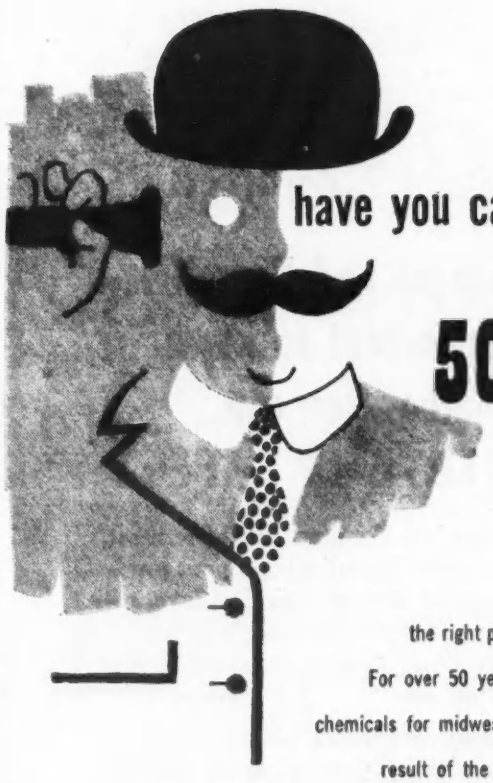

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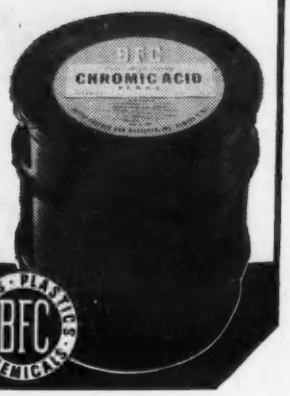

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 1 to 7 were the following:—

To Austria—$200,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Latin America.

To Denmark—$720,000 for petroleum and $1,050,000 for tinplate from the United States; $1,941,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To France—$1,348,000 for chemicals, $1,240,000 for medicinal preparations and $4,466,000 for petroleum from the United States; $19,129,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America.

To French North Africa—$328,000 for chemicals and $30,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Greece—$325,000 for agricultural pesticides and $1,800,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from the United States; $310,000 for petroleum from the United States and Latin America.

To Italy—$1,500,000 for tinplate and $480,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States; $14,800,000 for petroleum from the Middle East; $6,000,000 for copper from Latin America, Canada and Japan.

To Norway—$1,000,000 for tinplate from the United States; $2,296,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To the Philippines—$638,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Portugal—$881,000 for tinplate from the United States; $735,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Sweden—$3,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Turkey—$686,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

Tin Consumption in 1950 Reported Up 39 Percent

Total consumption of tin increased 39 percent in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Preliminary figures for 1950 show the use of primary tin was 52 percent and secondary 20 percent more than in 1949. The total consumed in manufacturing in 1950 was 102,123 long tons (71,774 of primary and 30,349 of secondary) the largest recorded since 1941 when the total was 134,695 tons (103,086 primary and 31,609 secondary). The monthly rate of consumption was at the highest during August, September and October, reaching more than 10,700 tons in August.

Five items—tinplate, solder, bronze, babbitt and tinning—accounted for 92 percent of the total consumed in 1949 and 1950. Tinplaters, the largest consumers of primary tin, increased their use 23 percent as mills operated at a greatly accelerated rate. Shipments of tinplate increased 29 percent compared with 1949 to establish a new record by exceeding the previous high of 1948 by 20 percent. Next in rank, solder required 77 percent more tin than in 1949. Tonnage-wise this annual increase (11,860 tons) in the use of tin for solder was unusually large, being greater than ever recorded in one year for this item. The other major uses increased in 1950 as follows:—Bronze 36 percent, babbitt 32 percent and tinning 79 percent. Industry stocks of primary metallic tin were 21,990 long tons at the end of 1950, compared with 14,124 tons at the beginning of the year.

Brazil Lifting Curbs

The Brazilian government has presented a bill to its congress which would vastly revamp its hitherto rigid export-import policy. The bill provides for a two-year extension of the export-import program which expires this September, and states that carnauba and ouricury waxes, vegetable oils, hides and pelts, among other products, are exempted from export controls provided they are sold for currency of international circulation. Among the imports to be granted control-free entry under the new bill are petroleum products, scientific material, powdered milk, medicines and pharmaceutical raw materials, insecticides and fertilizers.

DuPont Promotes Holbrook

Dr. George E. Holbrook, manager of the plant development section of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been named assistant director of the company's development department. He was appointed by Henry E. Ford who became director of the department June 1, stepping up from assistant director with the retirement of Dr. Ernest K. Gladding. Dr. Holbrook has been with duPont since 1933, starting as a research chemist in the Jackson Laboratory, Deepwater Point, N. J. He became manager of the plant development section in December, 1950.

Hooker Electrochemical Announces Appointments

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced appointments in its development and research, engineering and process study departments.

Added as chemists to its development department are Madhav R. Bhagwat, formerly of H. K. Ferguson Company, and Jack S. Newcomer, formerly with Sharples Chemicals, Inc. Margary Hackwell, formerly of Texaco Development Corporation, has been named librarian.

Allan P. Walker and Adam C. Pebrinkis have been added to the engineering department as design and chemical engineers, respectively. Mr. Walker was previously with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., while Mr. Pebrinkis was recently with Delco Appliance Division, General Motors Corporation.

In the process study department, Kenneth A. Gendron, Walter T. George, Ernest F. Blew, Robert E. Gustafson and John L. Senft have been taken on as chemical engineers. Mr. Gendron was formerly with G. F. Wertime, Inc., while Mr. George was previously with Brown-Lipe-Chapin-General Motors Corporation.

Chemists Club Golf Tournament June 26

The Chemists' Club will hold a golf tournament June 26 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. Prizes will be awarded, and any profits realized from the tournament will be donated to the club's library.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week lacked snap and continued on a hand to mouth basis. Consumers absorbed sizable quantities against former contracts, but showed little interest in forward requirements.

Prices were generally steady, the only change taking place in potato starch produced in Maine. Ceilings of Maine grinders were raised and the price of starch was increased ¼ cent per pound. Starch produced in Idaho and other sizing materials were quotably unchanged.

In the chemical group, bichromates continued in tight supply, despite the increased production which was readily taken by consumers against current contracts. Sodium hydrosulphite also was scarce and in good demand.

Corn dextrin and starch continued to move steadily on former orders, though new business was confined to immediate delivery. Potato starch was in good request against contracts, but new business was reported practically at a standstill. Sago flour was inactive on spot and for shipment from primary sources. Consuming inquiry for tapioca flour replacements was quiet and liberal offers for shipment have unsettled the market.

There was no improvement in the lack of buying interest for tanning material replacements. Tanners limited inquiry to wattle bark and extract which were unavailable for shipment from African centers. Light sales were reported of quebracho extract for shipment, but offers were scarce and active demand was unsatisfied.

An average of 10,200,000 pounds of raw wool (scoured basis) was consumed per week during March, according to the Bureau of the Census. This is 5 percent below the February level and 17 percent below March last year. Wool consumption during the first 13 weeks of 1951 amounted to 140,400,000 pounds, a drop of 12 percent below last year's level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
324.7	324.7	328.5	225.1	222.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—While production has improved, consumers absorbed the increase against contracts for inventory purposes and available supplies were still tight. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 13,925 short tons in March, compared with 9,936 tons in February and 7,835 tons, March, last year, according to the Census Bureau. Resale sodium bichromate was in limited supply and held at 25c. to 26c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. Export inquiry continued active, with business slow.

Sodium Acetate — Light stocks were closely held at former levels. Trading was spotty, and restricted to immediate requirements.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Conditions remained firm. Stocks were still tight and maintained at unchanged quotations. Production was absorbed against current contracts.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Sulphonated tallow was easier, reflecting lower cost of the basic material. Castor oil was scarce and firm.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Dried soluble blood was in tight supply. Active demand continued to absorb the output, chiefly by the plywood trade. Blood albumin was in adequate supply. Both products were quotably unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported as fair, while a steady call was noted for withdrawals against former orders. All grades were quotably unchanged and well held.

Corn Starch — Trading was reported light, confined to moderate lots for immediate needs. Deliveries against current orders were in good request. Prices remained steady. Private estimates place the acreage planted to corn at approximately 88,000,000 acres. Government report of March 1 indicated plantings at 85,694,000 acres. Visible corn supply declined 2,644,000 bushels to 47,764,000 bushels for the week ended June 2 against 40,278,000 bushels for the same week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Quiet trading was noted last week as consumers limited demand to actual needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline. Edible flake was quoted at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, and powdered at $2.11 to $2.13 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies of technical were light on spot, and small lots were available at $1.08 per pound.

Egg Yolk—Trading was not improved at the recent sharp cut in prices. Consumers continued to limit demand to immediate needs. Domestic yolk was offered at $1.28 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity on the spot.

Potato Starch — Maine grinders were granted higher ceilings and advanced prices ¼c. to 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch was unchanged at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. New business was reported slow, though consumers absorbed moderate lots against former orders. Demand for spot delivery was light and spotty. Less carlots were quoted at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. CCC announced sales of potato starch amounted to 3,564,926 pounds, valued at $224,237 during the period January 1 through May 18, 1951.

Sago Flour—This market was unsettled by the lower cost of replacements from abroad and quiet demand. Shipments were more or less nominal at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were small. Refined was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, and unrefined, 8c., exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour — Buying interest continued quiet, both on spot and forward delivery. Offers for shipment from Brazil were liberal for high grade at 7⅜c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On the spot high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; mediums, 7½c. to 7¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Demand for leather was reported light and spotty. Many buyers limited demand to actual needs, preferring to await the OPS price order for the leather industry. Tanning production was reported about 50 percent of capacity and was expected to drop to some extent because of vacations. Leather prices were unchanged and generally steady. June allocation of cattle hides, calfskins and kips will be based on 95 percent of the estimated available supply, it was announced May 31 by the National Production Authority. This is the same as the May allocation. The remaining 5 percent is being reserved for possible changes in production. The allocation this month will include 1,512,000 cattle hides, 63,000 calfskins and 159,000 kips.

Chestnut Extract—This market remained steady, under a good demand for prompt delivery. Supplies were light and closely held at current quotations.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were limited and maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Buying interest was fairly active for prompt and forward delivery.

Mangrove Bark — Interest in replacements was quiet, but the market was steady, reflecting the firmness at primary sources. Ecuadorian and Colombian were well held at former levels.

Quebracho Extract — This market remained firm as the supply situation at primary sources continued tight. Some sales were reported, but business was restricted owing to light offerings. Consuming inquiry was keen for additional quantities. Prices were unchanged and strong. Ordinary solid was held at 10 5/16c. per pound and clarified, at 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Valonia—While trading was quiet, limited quantities were well held at the primary market. Offers for shipments were limited and maintained at prevailing quotations.

Wattle—Firm conditions prevailing at African sources of supply continued to feature this market. Offers for shipment were unavailable and quotations were strong but more or less nominal. Fair average ranged from $98 to $101.50 per ton, ex dock and merchantable, $94 to $96.50 per ton, as to seller's ceilings. Extract also was unavailable and nominal at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Dried blood continued to decline in price last week and tankage was priced lower at Chicago. Both of these materials are not the best things to store in hot weather and the feed houses are showing relatively little interest at present. Bone meal and fish meal were unchanged in price but the tone of the markets was weak with demand slow. Menhaden fishing operations have increased along the Atlantic coast with the catch favorable to date. Moderate sales of castor pomace were reported at former prices.

Ammonium sulphate held its tight position with producers quoting on a spot basis and may continue to quote on a monthly spot basis. Superphosphate remained scarce with the outlook for future shipments clouded by the uncertainty surrounding sulphuric acid. Some of the potash producers have sold their entire output on contract for the 1951-1952 season. Shipments of nitrogen solutions are being made on schedule with the pressure off as the season draws to its close. There was still an acute shortage of nitrogenous process tankage for nearby shipment. Sodium nitrate continued relatively tight for this period of the year. Hot dry weather has not favored the expansion of boll-weevil in the cotton areas and the pressure for insecticide shipments has relaxed temporarily at least.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate — Demand active enough to hold supply position tight. March production of original solution totaled 110,441 tons including 94,719 tons of fertilizer grade and 15,722 of other grades. February output amounted to 102,118 tons and in March last year 94,949 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of synthetic technical in March amounted to 50,654 tons, compared with 48,492 in the preceding month and 127,393 tons in March 1951. Coke-oven material has been moved for June shipment at $40 to $42 per ton bulk, this is $8 over the lowest f.o.b. plant price. Supply situation remained tight.

Dried Blood—Price trend continued downward with demand slow. This material is bad stuff to store and producers have cut prices in an effort to get rid of it. New York quoted $7.25 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $6.75, both new lows for the year.

Fish Meal—Feed interests, the most important buyers are not inclined to purchase freely at present and sellers while naming former prices would probably take lower on a firm bid. Fishing operations have increased with reports favorable regarding the menhaden catch.

Sodium Nitrate—No surplus stock of domestic or imported at present. Demand a little above normal with market position snug.

Tankage—Trading slow. Market lower at Chicago at $7 per unit of ammonia, New York unchanged at $7.25.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Shipments meeting seasonal expectations as current season nears its close. No excess stocks of high grade Florida rock. Low grade rock meeting requirements readily.

Superphosphate—Supply position much tighter than usual at this period of the season. Future outlook clouded owing to sulphuric acid situation. Some producers not in a position to consider new business at present.

Potashes

Demand continued active and well ahead of domestic output. Some of the major producers have booked heavily and have their 1951-1952 output practically under contract for the new season. The supply position is held tight as a result of the broad extent of demand from mixers. There is also a good inquiry for foreign made muriate and sulphate. Favorable transportation facilities have permitted a steady flow of domestic material from works.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Demand was reported only fair to moderate the past week with buying interest slackening up due to seasonal and normal trends. Shipments of incoming Canadian material are arriving more on schedule although stocks of ammonium nitrate remain limited. Bone meal and superphosphate continue tight. Pricewise, the market was unchanged in the majority. Blood meal has dropped another 25c. per unit with the market between $6.75 and $7.25. Fish meal prices remain firm with demand moderate. A strong market is reported for Canadian herring meal with supplies about cleaned up. With the ceiling price on meals set at $2.26 per unit of protein, plus sack cost, effective May 29, the market is running around the $2.15 per unit price with buying interest at that level.

Ruling prices were: Ammonium nitrate—$69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material quoted same.

Blood meal—$6.75-$7.25 per unit of ammonia at source.

Bone meal—$32 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $36 per ton for less than five tons.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pesticides

Buyers are taking contract shipments of BHC and DDT as well as toxaphene and other insecticides, but there was no unusual demand for additional quantities and the pressure was off. Hot dry weather in most of the cotton areas has not favored an increase in boll-weevil infestation and stocks of insecticides in the field have met requirements to date. There was still an acute shortage of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Fewer fruits and vegetables will require certification when this Summer's Japanese beetle quarantine on farm products gets into operation in mid-June, the Department of Agriculture announced. These requirements will start either June 12 or 26, based on anticipated beetle emergence at the shipping points.

Certification requirements will apply only to carlot and truckload shipments of fresh corn on the cob, fresh beans in the pod, cabbage, apples, and peaches. Effective at 12:01 a.m., June 12, the certification requirements will apply to Sussex County, Delaware; counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester, in Maryland; and, in Virginia, the counties of Accomac, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Calcium Arsenate—Movement of this material is relaxing with some of the producers about to close down. Shipments so far this season have been relatively heavy particularly into Texas. Production of commercial in March was 2,671 tons, compared with 2,176 in February and 603 tons in March last year.

Lead Arsenate — March production amounted to 2,336 tons, compared with 2,541 in the preceding month and 2,784 tons in March, 1950. Demand for tobacco spraying has started with Virginia leading in the call for shipments.

Sulphur

NPA has issued an appendix to order M-69 which states in fact that unless otherwise specifically authorized by NPA, no person shall use sulphur for any purpose during the month of June, 1951, or during any calendar month thereafter, in a quantity by weight in excess of 100 percent of his average monthly use for such purposes during the base period. Story elsewhere in this issue.

Domestic sulphur industry produced 419,312 long tons of native sulphur during the month of April, 1951, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. During the month of April 461,750 long tons were shipped from the mines.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sulphur Supplies Sought Everywhere

—Continued from page 3

year. Inadequacy of power is interfering with operations.

Brazil has set up a three-man board to study the possibilities of getting sulphur from pyrites at the coalmines in the state of Santa Catarina. There are said to be around 500,000 tons of sulphur in the pyrites there.

In order to conserve sulphur, it has been suggested that India manufacture sulphuric acid from gypsum and pyrites. Bezwada in Madras is suggested as a suitable location for such a plant because of the availability of gypsum in the Nellore district and coal from the Singareni collieries.

Inquiries in the British House of Commons recently got from the Board of Trade a statement that the Pakistan government was investigating the possibilities of developing sulphur deposits at Koh-i-Sultan.

The only sulphur production of importance in the San Luis Potosi district of Mexico has been in the Guascana area, near Cerritos, where mines have been worked for many years. Production figures are not available, but monthly output is believed to have declined to less than 1,000 metric tons of 30-percent ore. It is reported that production could be doubled with good management and modern equipment. There are two other small mines near San Luis Potosi; one is said to be producing a few tons a month, but the other has been virtually abandoned in recent years. It is possible that the region has other sulphur deposits, as there are many extinct volcanic formations in the area. The Mexican government recently placed an embargo on all exports of sulphur.

Production of sulphur in Argentina in the first half of 1950 totaled 4,640 metric tons. Output in the year 1949 was 10,070 tons.

Crude sulphur is produced in Portugal at the Mina de Sao Domingos by the Orkla process. The cost is generally higher than that of United States sulphur, and production is geared to the requirements of the domestic market, which are largely governed by the amount of rainfall, as most of the sulphur is used to dust grapevines. A wet season in 1950 caused output to increase to 14,430 metric tons from 10,878 in 1949. Small amounts of crude sulphur for special purposes are imported; these came principally from the United States in 1949 and 1950.

Although deposits of sulphur occur in Costa Rica in the Volcano Poas region, they are inaccessible to modern transportation, except possibly by jeep in the dry season. Sulphur has not been brought out in quantity nor have the deposits been evaluated, so far as is known. The sulphur content has been estimated at 20 percent to 25 percent. No work was done in 1950.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the oil regions of eastern Texas around June 1 by a reported discovery in Rains county of gas with a hydrogen sulphide content of 42 percent. The discovery was reported from the Caraway operations about 4 miles southeast of Emory. The antismog campaign in southern California is beginning to make substantial quantities of hydrogen sulphide available.

Reports from Canada about the erection of a plant to produce liquid sulphur dioxide from gases of the new nickel-smelting process at Copper Cliff, Ont., put the potential output at 90,000 tons of the liquid a year. Other Canadian reports have had it that industry would spend some $10,000,000 this year in efforts to develop domestic supplies of sulphur. A United States company is said to own a large deposit of pyrites on the Ecstall river near Prince Rupert, B. C. Some preliminary work is reported to have been done.

Production of sulphuric acid is scheduled to begin in August at a plant in the Republic of the Philippines, near Manila. The factory will have a daily capacity of ten metric tons and the investment is said to be 500,000 pesos ($250,000).

Canco Names Vaughn

W. E. Vaughn, former assistant to the general manager of American Can Company, New York, has been named assistant general manager of sales. Mr. Vaughn joined the can company in 1926.

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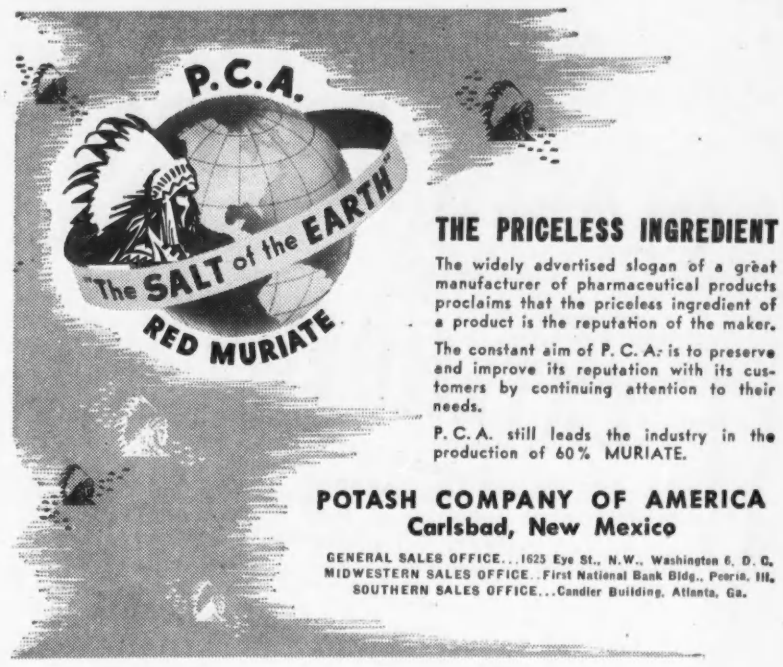

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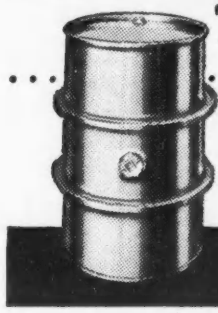

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Petroleum Derivatives

Advances that ranged from 19c. to 31c. per barrel for No. 6 fuel oil were put into effect on the East Coast last week. The higher prices had been authorized by OPS and were said to partly reflect the substantially higher tanker transportation costs.

The National Production Authority established across-the-board priorities assistance for all segments of the petroleum and gas industries in the United States and Canada. It was intended to provide priorities assistance for domestic and Canadian operators for production and construction operations and to gear the priorities assistance program for the oil and gas industries into the Controlled Materials Plan, which becomes effective the first of July.

Toluol and xylol were pretty much unchanged. They were in a little easier demand than some weeks back, but the lessening was of slight degree. Higher boilers and intermediate aromatic solvents were still in the tight supply and strong demand position that had characterized them for some time. The aliphatics were about where they had been. The demand was good although not exceptionally strong. The supply was adequate. The demand was not expected to slip any further in the immediate future, it was reported. LPG's held to a normal level for this season. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were off a little from their recent peak but the demand for them was still good. Supply was not entirely comfortable. Petrolatum and white mineral oils also showed a slight lessening of demand from their high point of some weeks back, but they were still moving well.

Solvents and Diluents

The demand for toluol and xylol was a little lighter than it had been, but not much. Consequently the supply picture was correspondingly a little better. The demand for toluol was expected to pick up as a result of anticipated government demand. Higher boilers were still tight and the demand continued as strong as ever. Intermediate aromatic solvents held to their former position of strong call and tightness of supply.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The position of this material was pretty much unchanged last week as to supply and demand and it was not expected that there would be any considerable change in the immediate future. The demand was at what could be called good levels, although it was not quite up to the levels of a month or so ago. The supply was strong enough to take care of it without any difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—The demand could be met comfortably last week. It was at good levels although somewhat below those of the recent past. The supply was adequate.

Mineral Spirits—There was no great change noted in the market for this material during the past week and there was none that was anticipated for the immediate future at least. The demand held at a good point, in spite of the fact that it was slightly lower than it had been as a result of some easings that were apparent in the trade. The supply was sufficient to take care of the ordinary requirements of customers without any trouble.

Rubber Solvent—The market continued pretty much along its previously established lines during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any great changes one way or another in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to take care of the demand without any straining and the demand was at what could be called good levels, although it was somewhat below what it had been recently.

Stoddard Solvent—There was some slight falling off in the demand for this material but it had been noted for some time back and was not having any great effect and was not expected to have any at this time. The demand was still at good levels. The supply was ample to take care of the requirements of the trade without any trouble.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This item was without any considerable variation last week as far as supply was concerned. It was up to the requirements of the market. Those requirements were slightly below what they had been, although not seriously.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 26 totaled 246,400,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 244,383,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,017,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,407,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 390,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 6, East Coast, 19c. to 31c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Conditions were pretty much unchanged last week and were expected to hold for the immediate future at least. Butane and propane were in a lesser demand than they had been some months back when the weather was cold, but they were still holding at levels that were considered good for this time of year. The supply was at strong enough levels to take care of the requirements of the market without any difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The demand continued to hold at good levels last week, although it was not quite so high as it had been. The easing was not of sufficient amount to cause any great concern, however. The supply continued to be a little tight although it had improved as the requirements of consumers eased.

Paraffin—Conditions in the market for this material held pretty much to their previously established levels during the past week. The demand was good, although not quite so high as it had been, and the supply was a little easier, as a result of the lessening in the demand. Since the falling off of market requirements was not of great proportions there was still a tightness to be seen in the supply.

Miscellaneous

Fuel Oil—Prices of No. 6 oil along the Eastern seaboard were raised from 19c. to 31c. per barrel last week. Virtually every supplier on the East Coast joined the move, which had been authorized by the OPS. The increases partly reflect substantially higher tanker transportation costs.

Petrolatum — The market was pretty much the same as it had been last week, with the exception of a slight lessening in the demand. This was not of great proportions, however, and was not having any considerable effect on the market. The supply was at a high enough level to take care of the ordinary requirements of customers, although there was still not an ideal picture as far as obtaining new drums was concerned. To overcome this as much as possible producers were trying to get their old drums back and this was meeting with success.

White Mineral Oils—The supply was at pretty fair levels last week, and the ordinary requirements of consumers could be met without too much difficulty. The demand was a bit lower than it had been but this easing was slight and was not causing any great concern. Drums were causing some trouble, but the efforts of producers to have their old ones returned was meeting with success and that was helping the situation.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand continues at a good level for solvents and diluents with supplies considered adequate to meet present requirements. Price listings are unchanged from past weeks with lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area and cleaning solvents, including stoddard, listed from 15.7 to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Inquiry for butane remains steady although the demand cannot be judged as strong as in weeks past or supplies as tight as earlier this quarter. The call for propane was moderate in the face of abundant stocks. Butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles; propane posted at 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Bids Wanted

Ammonium hydroxide, as required, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, EWSP, Building 56, Dayton 1, Ohio, invitation 096-634, June 22.

Carbon dioxide, solid, as required during fiscal year 1952, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, EWSP, Building 56, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 096-626, June 21; liquid, invitation 096-621, June 21; liquid, 30,000 pounds, invitation 096-622, June 21.

Compressed gases, as required during fiscal year 1952: welding oxygen, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base EWSP, Dayton 1, Ohio, invitation 096-623, June 21; argon, invitation 096-629, June 21; hydrogen, invitation 096-635, June 21; acetylene, invitation 069-628, June 21; ammonia, anhydrous, invitation 096-527, June 21; chlorine, liquid, invitation 096-630, June 21; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, helium and oxygen, Griffiss Air Force Base Rome, N. Y., invitation 107, June 14; oxygen and acetylene, Army Engineers Corps, Boston 15, Mass., invitation ENG-57, June 15; oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, helium and oxygen, Army Quartermaster, Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., invitation 62, June 15; oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium and oxygen, acetylene, anhydrous ammonia, Veterans Administration Center, Kecoughtan, Va., invitation 17, June 20; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, helium and oxygen, acetylene, same, White River Junction, Vermont, invitation 16, June 14; acetylene, oxygen, carbogen, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, V. A. Hospital, Spokane, Wash., invitation 6, June 15; nitrous oxide, and oxygen, same, Jackson, Miss., invitation 2, June 21; oxygen, acetylene, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide, same, Fort Custer, Mich., invitation 14, June 15; chlorine, 188,850 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 747, June 14.

Disinfectant, 5,580 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3M-377, June 21.

Emulsifying agents: secondary amine, 9,000 pounds, and triethanolamine, 2,040 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Fire extinguisher, foam type, 27,000 one-gallon charges, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8953, June 21.

Graphite, grade 1, 23,000 pounds, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., invitation 502, June 19.

Halogenated hydrocarbons, as required during fiscal year 1952: methyl bromide, Civil Aeronautics Administration, P. O. Box 5767, Indianapolis 21, invitation 166, June 22; bromochloromethane, invitation 164, June 22.

Lithographic ink, 5,700 pounds, Army Map Service, Washington, invitation 69, June 22.

Manila resin, 17,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Microcrystalline wax, 10,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Napalm, thickener, C. O., N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, New York 3, invitation CML-30-070-51-14, June 15.

Oleic acid, 10,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Paint & allied products: paint, TT-P-51A, 1,200 gallons, and primer, TT-P-641, type 3, 500 gallons, Public Buildings Service, Washington 25, invitation 1307, June 20; paint, boot-topping, 200 gallons, iron oxide roofing, 3,000 gallons, and cold water, 1,200 pounds, Panama Canal General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25, invitation S-10101, June 13; paint, traffic, 400 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5M-105-R, June 14; paint & enamel, 5,030 gallons, same, invitation 5G-106-R, June 18; paint, traffic, 950 gallons, same, Seattle 4, invitation SE-C-R-2096-1, June 18; enamel, 3,600 gallons, paint, 3,000 gallons, same, San Francisco 11, invitation 538, June 19; paint, various, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29366, June 23; paint, exterior oil, 7,500 gallons, same, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-14840, June 14; paint, various, small quantities, Westover Air Force Base, invitation 99, June 18.

Pesticides, various unspecified items, Federal Supply Service, P. O. Box 5127, Cleveland 1, invitation CL-3523, June 18.

Pigments, in oil: white lead, 300 pounds, and venetian red, 500 pounds, Panama Canal General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25, invitation S-10101, June 13.

Potassium sulphate, 21,000 pounds, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., invitation 496, June 18.

Silica, colloidal, approx. 92,400 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Sodium alkyl aryl sulphonate, 21,600 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Sodium alykyl sulphonate, wetting agent, 1,440 pounds, Federal Supply Services, Washington 25, invitation 1271, June 15.

Sodium chloride, as required during fiscal year 1952, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, EWSP, Building 56, Dayton 1, Ohio, invitation 096-624, June 21; rock, granular, 80,000 pounds, Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn., invitation 191, June 14.

Sodium hypochlorite, as required, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, EWSP, Building 56, Dayton 1, Ohio, invitations 096-632 and 096-633, June 22.

Solvents, indefinite quantity, as required from August 1, 1951, through July 1, 1952, Federal Supply Service, Atlanta, Ga., invitation class 51, June 29.

Thinner, enamel, 2,700 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5M-105-R, June 14.

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Trade Briefs

Platte Pipe Line Company has elected Millard K. Neptune president to succeed H. L. Phillips.

Samuel E. Hill has been appointed director of the manpower division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

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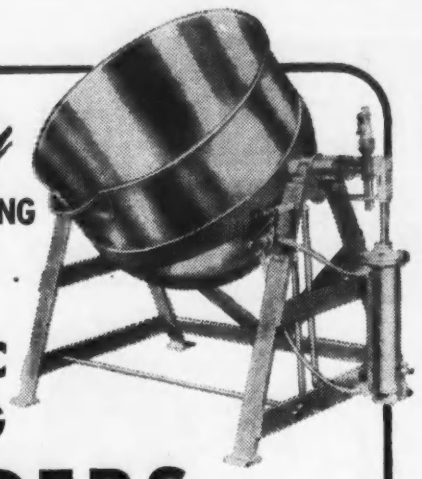

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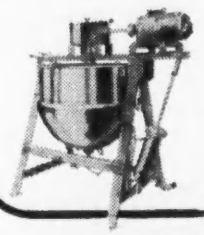

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Coaltar Chemicals

Imported naphthalene and cresylic acid assumed firmer tones in the market, the acid was quoted 5c. per gallon higher and naphthalene 78 degree hot pressed being up 1c. per pound over the lows that had formerly existed in the market. However, this did not represent a change from the price level at which the bulk of trading has been done in the last few weeks, but rather it represented the disappearance from the market of low priced material. Otherwise, there were no price changes in this market, domestic manufacturers being busily engaged in trying to arrive at final calculations on their materials as affected by CPR-22.

No significant change on coaltar chemicals was expected to occur June 30 at the expiration of SR-13, because there were no significant changes effected upon its issuance. Should this supplemental regulation be allowed to expire, instead of being extended, basic products might be affected by reason of the fact that SR-13 chemicals had been exempted from CPR-22. There was some confusion in the industry as to the exact status of some of these materials as of the first week in July.

The outlook for benzol and its derivatives in the weeks ahead was felt to be about as bleak as it had been over recent months. Certificates of necessity were issued recently by NPA for additional phenol production facilities in the East and Midwest, and for new resorcinol plant construction in the East and Pacific Northwest. Both items are made from benzol, and the feeling was expressed in some quarters that expanded benzol consuming industrial operations would in 1952 be equal to, or more than, the expanded benzol producing operations, holding the market still in its critical position of the past year.

Phthalic anhydride was in as bad a supply position as it ever was, according to producers, and likely to get worse because of the curtailment of crude naphthalene imports.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operations of the steel industry for the week ended June 9 as 103.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,063,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,053,000 tons the previous week, and 1,931,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—At this time it was hard to predict whether or not the 1952 benzol supply position would be worse or better than it has been over recent months, and the matter was one of concern to both producers and consumers. The potential supply that could be derived from petroleum plants now under construction or planned, and for which certificates of necessity had been issued, was indeed substantial. With benzol consumption at current levels, this added production would make for a free supply position. But the potential increased benzol demand for chemicals derived from benzol was building up about as fast as the projected increased plant capacity from all sources.

Certificates of necessity have been issued by NPA for expanded plant production facilities for the manufacture of resorcinol in the Pacific Northwest, and more recently in the East, where production was to be stepped up by one maker from his current level of 4,500,000 pounds of resorcinol to an annual rate of 6,000,000 pounds. In addition, there were millions of dollars being spent in various quarters under NPA authority for the construction of additional phenol plant capacity, one Eastern manufacturer being authorized to triple his production.

In addition to this there were the growing plant production facilities for the manufacture of nylon, styrene, synthetic detergents, and a wide range of other benzol derivatives, all of which added up to a tremendous increase in benzol requirements. Looking ahead, most observers felt that there was nothing to be expected in the foreseeable future, but a continuation of scarcity. Certain petroleum producers were optimistic about the quantities that their industry would turn out, asserting that there was almost no practical limit to what they could produce if the necessity demanded. But new facilities always lag behind the demand, and even when they are built, production problems have to be ironed out.

Meanwhile, prices were firm at former levels, which have prevailed over recent months, the important factor in the trade being one of supply and not the price spread between domestic coaltar production and synthetic petroleum production, or the prices paid for imported material.

The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of benzol during March as totalling 15,621,422 gallons for all grades, as against 13,540,219 gallons in February this year and 11,637,197 gallons in March of last year. The total output of benzol by cokeoven operators for the first quarter amounted to 44,670,406 gallons compared with 35,458,020 gallons turned out during the first quarter of 1950. Of the total March, 1951, production, the 2 degree industrial pure grade accounted for 10,955,347 gallons, and the 1 degree nitration grade amounted to 3,756,350 gallons.

Creosote—Supply and demand were in good balance, with quite adequate supplies of material available for prompt shipment. However, the operations of the wood preserving industry were such that creosote was not backing up significantly on any supplier. Imports maintained their usual high volume, which accounted for this commodity being the only basic coaltar chemical not in short supply. Price patterns held firmly to those in effect over recent months, and whether or not there would be any change as a result of CPR-22 calculations now underway, could not as yet be determined.

According to the Bureau of Mines, the creosote output by cokeoven operators only, amounted in March to 2,681,321 gallons, an increase of 23.7 percent over the February output of 2,167,623 gallons. Output in March a year ago amounted to 2,429,156 gallons. This brought the 1951 first quarter production of creosote by cokeoven operators to 7,505,434 gallons as against the 6,838,082 gallons which they produced during the first quarter of 1950. Stocks left on hand at the end of the first quarter amounted to 1,853,528 gallons, a considerably more comfortable position that at the end of the first quarter last year when stocks amounted to 1,059,411 gallons.

Cresol—Demand for domestically produced cresols was so far in excess of peak level domestic output that nothing but a continued severe scarcity could be expected for the remainder of the year.

Cresylic Acid—Imported acid was mostly sold last week at prices around $1.50 to $1.52 per gallon on large volume orders, but some smaller lots ranged to $1.55. Supplies were still scarce from an overall point of view, but buyers of imported material were making less than normal inquiries on importers which gave the apparent effect of a lessened pressure of demand on the market. Some stockpiling in view of expected import prices had been carried on by consumers over recent months, which was felt to be largely responsible for the temporary present lull.

Domestic material was being produced at peak levels, and producers were operating against a heavy backlog of orders. Prices on domestic acid were unchanged.

Naphthalene—The primary reason that phthalic anhydride was described by producers as being as tight now as it ever was, with prospects being for conditions to get worse instead of better, lay in the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, cresylic, imported, 5c. per gal.
Naphthalene, crude, imported, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 50
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	106.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 9 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,005,819
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,721,442
Benzol	gals.	3,389,474
Coaltar	gals.	15,431,752
Creosote oil	gals.	620,025
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,108,087
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,801
Toluol	gals.	640,693
Xylol	gals.	165,340

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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critical naphthalene supply position. The matter hinged upon the import situation which was characterized by sharply curtailed shipments and a threatening of many foreign sources of imported material to dry up. This was the result of increased European consumption of their own crude naphthalene into their own chemical production outlets, leaving relatively much smaller quantities for export than heretofore. Buyers scoured the foreign markets for whatever could be picked up, and prices ranged around 10 to 11 cents per pound c.i.f. as of last week. Whizzed material as low as 74 degrees was reportedly almost as hard to get as the hot pressed, and its present price was reported by importers as around 6 to 7 cents per pound. Naphthalene consumers were so hard pressed for material that they were glad to get even whizzed naphthalene and upgrade it by further refining.

Domestic output of crude was maintained at peak levels, but was insufficient to take care of domestic needs. Output of refined material was held to a minimum, in favor of the badly needed crude grades. Prices on domestic 78 degree crude ranged in tankcars from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

Phenol—An eastern manufacturer of synthetic phenol from benzol reported authorization of NPA through certificates of necessity for the construction of an $8,000,000 plant which included plans for their tripling of their current output of phenol. There were likewise, as previously reported, plans underway for considerably increased production facilities to be constructed in the middlewest.

Meanwhile, the supply position remained critical due in large part to the scarcity of benzol and chlorine. Prices were unchanged, and what would happen under CPR-22 could not yet be determined.

Pyridin—While production levels were maintained at a high rate, being relatively better than heretofore, there was not nearly as much available as the demand would take up. Producers could sell three or four times as much pyridin as they can produce, if that much more could be gotten out of their processing operations.

Toluol—The activation of additional TNT plants was expected to cut heavily into the toluol supply in the months ahead when operations get well under way. The two TNT plants which will go into production were expected to hit the petroleum source material, rather than the coaltar, being located in petroleum producing areas. Petroleum source toluol was preferred for TNT production because of its greater freedom from paraffins it was stated.

Demand which had eased off somewhat in April and May, was reportedly showing greater strength again in June, and this was attributed to a pick up in industrial finishing operations, even though business in the furniture industry remained somewhat slow.

Xylol—A tight supply position still characterized the overall market, although a slightly perceptible, but insignificant easing of demand pressure was noted in the market. No real let up in demand over any extended period was expected for the balance of the year, unless there should be a cessation of hostilities in Korea.

Cokeoven production of xylol was reported for March by the Bureau of Mines at 743,603 gallons, up 9.6 percent over the February output of 678,218 gallons. The output in March of last year was 545,897 gallons. Total first quarter production of xylol by cokeoven operators amounted to 2,171,923 gallons, as against the 1,725,172 gallons turned out during the first quarter of 1950.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Demand for technical material remained good, and stocks of that type were reportedly short in some quarters.

Alphapicoline—Supplies on this material were reported as considerably under the amount that could be sold, if present demands were to be met. However, that much was simply not available from coaltar, chemical operations, and consumers had to be content with what they could get. Prices were unchanged.

Betanaphthol—There was a still heavy demand for this material, but pressure was lessened somewhat by the slow up in demand from dyestuff manufacturers. Domestic output was still hampered by the scarcity of naphthalene, although the scarcity of caustic, which had long plagued the industry, was no longer any problem because of the easing of alkali supplies over recent weeks.

Betanaphthylamine—This chemical was in strong demand, and prices on most material sold were firm at $1.10 per pound, although some limited quantities moved in certain quarters at $1.05 per pound.

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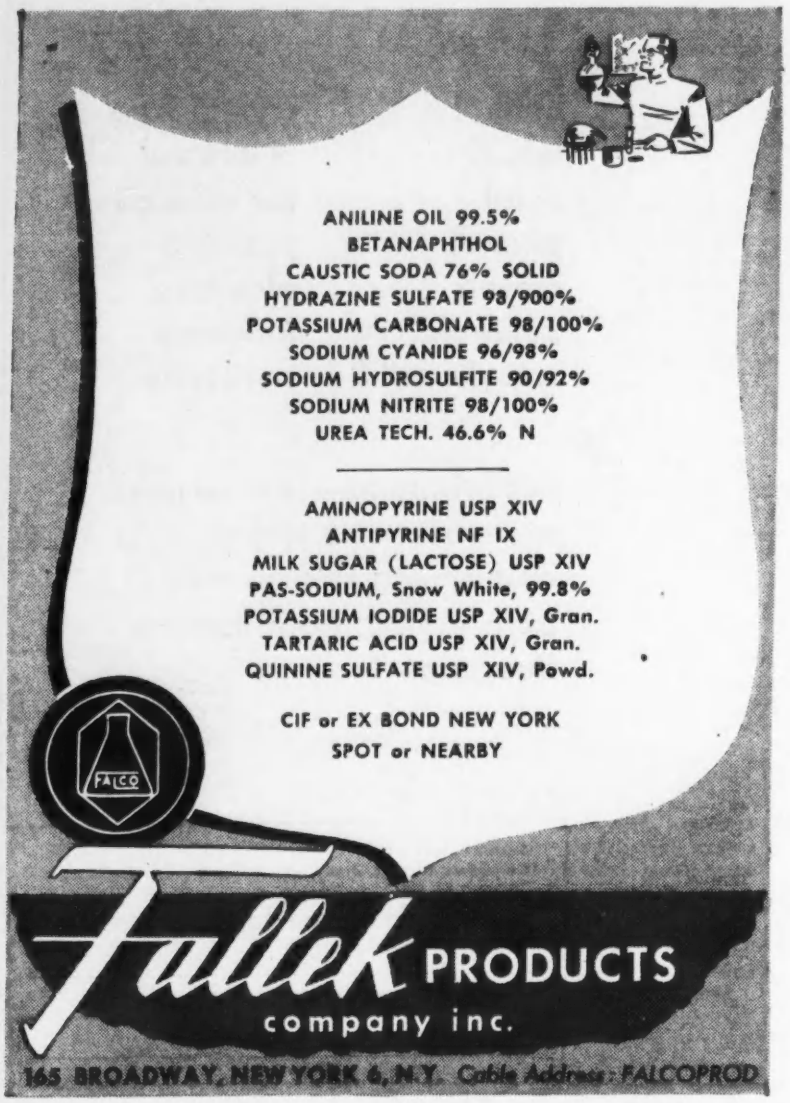

Cleve's Acid—The slump in the textile industry which had for some weeks put a crimp in the demand for dyestuffs, was beginning to filter back to some of the intermediates, such as the various naphthol sulphonic acids. The lessened demand pressure was said to be perceptible, but as yet not really significant. Any easing of demand that developed was welcomed by manufacturers because they were hard pressed to get sufficient naphthalene to meet all their requirements. Some acids were in a better supply position than others, but the overall picture was still one of scarcity.

Meta-aminophenol—The supply position continued very narrow, and little hope was held for any immediate relaxation in the situation. Demand remained heavy, particularly from pharmaceutical manufacturers who use the material in the production of para-aminosalicylic acid.

Orthotoluidin—While material moved in good volume during the period, the simple fact was that there was not enough material to go around to meet all requirements of industrial consumers. As for the future, prospects for improvement looked dim.

Paradichlorobenzene—With monochlorobenzene short because of the scarcity of benzol and chlorine, production of this paradichlorobenzene continued limited. Call was heavy, as is customary at this time of year. Refined naphthalene balls and flakes made up to some extent for the shortage of para in the moth-proofing. However, refined naphthalene itself was none too plentiful, since demand for crude continued heavy and producers were said to be sacrificing some refined output to turn out more crude.

Resorcinol—An Eastern manufacturer of resorcinol was authorized by NPA certificate of necessity to construct additional production facilities for turning out resorcinol. This would step up this producer's annual output from 4,500,000 pounds to 6,000,000 pounds. Some weeks ago, as previously reported, such authorization was granted for the construction of a plant in the Pacific Northwest. The major uses of resorcinol were found in the manufacture of adhesives for cold set bonding of wood and other materials, which had a wide range of application, in the manufacture of synthetic resins, and in the production of certain dyestuffs, particularly for the leather trade.

Defense demands for resorcinol were such that the item was put on allocation as reported in detail in a previous issue. The scarcity was due in part to the greatly increased demand, in part to the lack of sufficient production facilities, and in part to the scarcity of basic raw materials such as benzol.

Koppers Co. Announces New Resorcinal Adhesive

A new room-temperature setting adhesive, using 40 percent less of scarce resorcinol, yet able to pass stringent tests heretofore met only by straight resorcinol adhesives in the room-temperature setting field, has been announced by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Developed at Koppers Petrolia, Pa., plant, the new modified resorcinol adhesive is known as Koppers "Penacolite G-1260." It is available immediately to users who can qualify under present government regulations.

The new Penacolite adhesive has been thoroughly tested in the stringent test schedule of specification JAN-A-397 with results entirely comparable with those obtained from straight resorcinol adhesives. A major demand for a superior room-temperature setting adhesive is said to exist now in numerous Armed Forces applications where facilities for curing the bond at high temperatures are impractical.

Inland Steel Names Kreher

Inland Steel Company, Chicago, has appointed H. J. Kreher assistant manager of the pig iron and chemical divion division, effective June 18. Prior to his appointment by Inland, Mr. Kreher was Chicago manager of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation. He has also been associated with the American Tar & Chemical Company, Duluth, Minn.

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Obituaries

Rev. Michael J. Ahern

The Rev. Michael J. Ahern, instructor in geology and anthropology at Weston College, Weston, Mass., and founder of the Boston College seismographic station, died June 5 in Boston. His age was seventy-four.

Father Ahern began his teaching career at Boston College in 1902. He became head of the department of chemistry and geology at Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1911. He was president of Canisius from 1919 to 1923, then went to Holy Cross College as head of the department of chemistry and geology. Later, Father Ahern became head of the same department of Weston College, the graduate department of theology and philosophy for Boston College.

Paul C. Kaiser

Paul C. Kaiser, retired executive of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 3 at his home in Abington, Pa. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Kaiser served for many years as plant manager of the duPont plant at Gibbstown, N. J. During World War I, he aided in the development of TNT as manager of the duPont plant in northern Wisconsin.

Paul S. Kennedy

Paul S. Kennedy, vice-president of the finishes division of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., died June 6 at Asbury Park, N. J. He was sixty-two years of age.

Mr. Kennedy began his business career with Murphy Varnish Company in 1910 and served continuously with the concern until its absorption by Interchemical Corporation five years ago. Vice- president and general sales manager of Murphy Varnish at the time of its acquisition, he moved into the Interchemical organization as vice-president of the latter's finishes division.

Mr. Kennedy served as president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association during the 1948-49 term, and, at the time of his death, was a member of the executive committee of the New York paint club and also on the advisory board of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Hiram S. Rivitz

Hiram S. Rivitz, chairman of the board of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, died June 4 in that city. His age was sixty-eight.

Mr. Rivitz had one successful career behind him before becoming interested in rayon. In 1923 he sold out a thriving plumbing and heating business to retire at the age of thirty-nine. However, three years later, he invested in the rayon firm, despite the fact that its three predecessor companies had failed. He became president of Industrial Rayon in 1927, remaining in that post until 1949 when he was made board chairman, the title he held at his death.

Peter R. Buettner, New York sales agent for the Noxzema Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., and the Kurlash Company, Rochester, N. Y., died June 4 in New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Louis M. Cohn, Westchester County sales representative of the Haeuser Shellac Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died June 4 in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Cohn had been associated with the concern for thirty-five years.

Dr. Warren E. Emley, professor of chemistry at New Jersey College for Women, died June 5 in New Brunswick, N. J. He was sixty-six. Dr. Emley, who retired in 1943 as chief of the organic materials division of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., had been on the college faculty since 1945.

George W. Hipp, former manager of the coconut oil department of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died June 7 in Hamburg, N. Y. He was about fifty-eight. Mr. Hipp was associated with Wilbur Ellis and Harry Raclin, Chicago fats and oils brokers, after leaving Spencer, Kellogg ten years ago. He was with the Buffalo concern for fifteen years.

John J. Sullivan, who for thirty-four years was with the International Nickel Company, New York, died June 1 at his home in West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old.

TGA Issues New Standard

The Toilet Goods Association has issued a new standard (No. 38) for calcium stearate. The association's board of standards suggests that all purchasers of the material use the standard as a minimum specification.

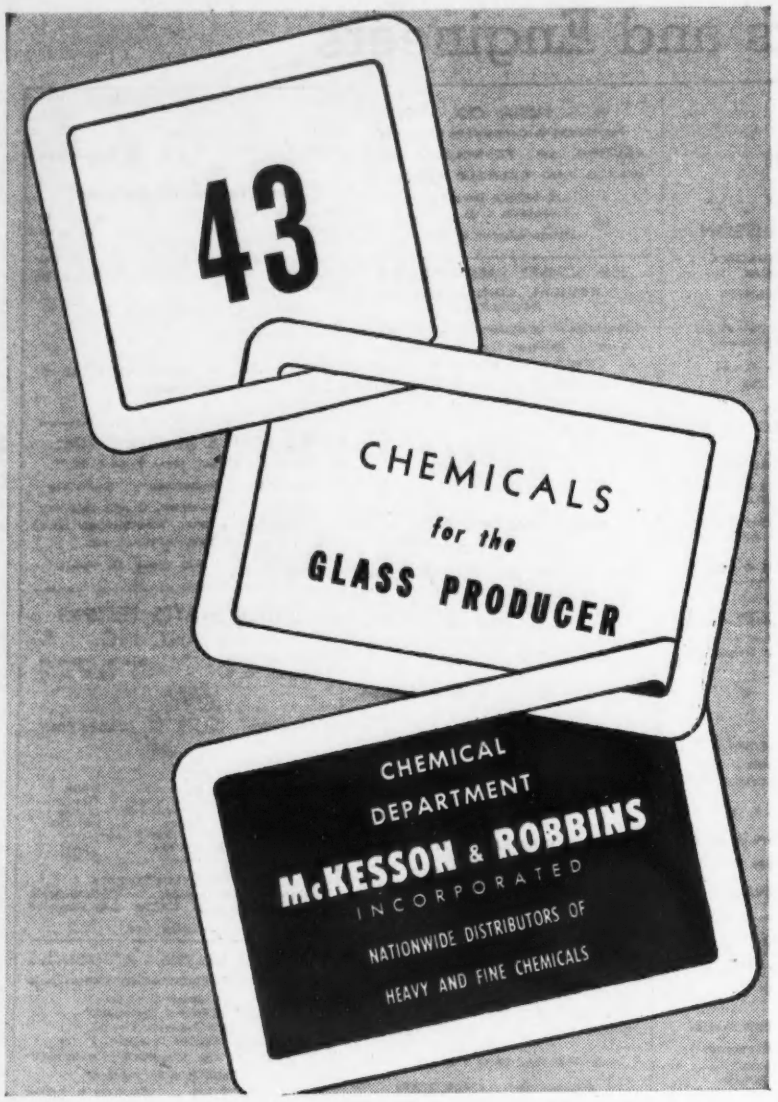
Hilton-Davis Introduces New Fast Color Bases

"Spectrolenes," a new series of stable fast color bases making possible rapid mixture with combinations of naphthols for a number of brilliant shades, have been introduced by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Five fast color bases are now available in solution form, and others are in process of development, the company disclosed. While the colors have already proven effective for textile dyeing and printing, diversified applications are yet to be fully explored, it was explained. Wherever naphthols and fast color bases or salts are employed, such as in printing of cottons and rayons, "Spectrolenes" are expected to be brought under study.

"Spectrolenes" are fast color bases completely diazotized and stabilized to prohibit coupling with naphthols in solution or with naphtholated material, until the stabilizer is broken down. The base is released from the stabilizer by the action of acid or acidified steam, such as an acid ager. This permits complete coupling of the naphthol with the fast color base. Presently available "Spectrolenes" are:— Red KB, Red RC, Scarlet 2G, Orange HD, and Blue B. The total number of naphthols produced and distributed by Hilton-Davis now numbers sixteen.

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has appointed Arthur J. Kroll director of traffic and Joseph J. Scully assistant director of traffic.



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The market was virtually at a standstill last week as far as price movements were concerned. The sole commodity to register any price transition was menthol. Both the Brazilian and Chinese material dropped 10 cents per pound.

Spot trading in cocoa butter, as in menthol, was virtually non-existant. Milk powder, both whole and skimmed, continued to ease off in demand as the fluid product became more abundant. Cane blackstrap molasses showed some pick up in inquiry but prices held steady at the levels which have prevailed over recent weeks. Citrus molasses, a product made in Florida, was the exception, however. Demand for this commodity exceeded supply.

The drug market, as a whole, continued to evidence a declining demand for a variety of items. Quinine and its salts were in very slow demand although this was not surprising since quinine has never regained the position it held as a leading anti-malarial before the war. Guiacol continued steady as did zinc stearate.

Natural methanol continued in tight supply against a sustained demand. Acetylsalicylic acid, a casualty of the phenol shortage, remained in short supply while the demand continued undiminished. Hexamethylenetetramine, reflecting the critical supply position of formaldehyde, remained in tight supply. Both fermentation ethyl and butyl alcohol were in good supply, in some quarters, while, in others they remained tight, a fact which was generally credited to the necessity of fulfilling prior commitments, on the part of the latter.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—The acute shortage of phenol continued to make itself felt in the resultant tight supply position of its derivatives, as was the case with this acid. Demand was reportedly at very strong levels and was expected to continue for the immediate future. Expectations of any significant easing in the tight supply were, of necessity, confined to speculations of a betterment in the supply position of the basic chemical, phenol.

Preliminary figures released by the United States Tariff Commission for the month of March, 1951, indicated a total production of 1,012,794 pounds. This amounted to a slight decrease in production from that achieved in the preceding month, which totaled 1,089,562 pounds.

Alcohol—The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on June 4, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of April, 1951, in comparison with April, 1950.

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1951	1950
Ethyl	37,740,378	31,210,350
*Completely denatured	49,998	24,158
*Specially denatured	31,137	97,002

Note: Negative production figure results from deduction of completely denatured alcohol, previously reported produced, which was converted to specially denatured alcohol.

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1951	1950
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,051,185	3,551,609
tax free	32,652,929	29,100,115
*Completely denatured	50,150	33,483
*Specially denatured	21,951,476	15,888,303

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1951	1950
†Ethyl	71,000,600	25,729,192
*Completely denatured	31,137	97,002
*Specially denatured	8,682,256	2,249,411

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in April, 1951, and April, 1950, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1951	1950
Corn and corn products	23,548,742	94,131
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	5,150,611	672
Wheat and wheat products		17,668
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	33,626,233	
Total grain	62,325,586	112,471
Potatoes & potato products		
Ethylene gas	6,095,601	6,947,424
Other materials	92,546	192,400
	Wine gallons	
	1951	1950
Molasses	13,481,842	15,128,114
Ethyl sulphate	14,470,216	12,825,177
Sulphite liquors	21,194,700	18,615,600
Other materials	2,329,681	2,173,804
†Products used in redistillation	3,773,000	1,398,834

† Proof gallons.

Butyl Alcohol—Partially as a result of an increased supply of fermentation material and partially as a result of an easing in demand, butyl alcohol has generally shown a significant easing from the tight supply position of recent months. In some quarters, however, butanol still remained tight due to prior commitments.

The Tariff Commission released preliminary figures for the month of March, 1951 showing a total production of 16,756,364 pounds as compared with the 14,278,579 pounds of normal butyl alcohol produced in February, 1951.

Castor Oil—At last reports, the nominal price for castor beans was hovering around $240 per long ton, c. & f., but there were no substantiated reports of any business being done at that figure. The demand for all grades has slackened appreciably and judging from the amount of beans landed this week it would appear that trading might pick up in the forthcoming weeks.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia last week amounted to 6,029,550 pounds, as compared with the 2,615,100 pounds brought in during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at the same ports totaled 511 drums, weight unspecified, and also 250 tons. No oil was brought in during the corresponding week of 1950.

Total imports of castor beans at these ports from January 1 to June 8, 1951, amounted to 93,318,150 pounds as compared with the 103,233,600 pounds brought in during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of castor oil from the first of this year to June 8, 1951, totaled 5,948 tons, 2,043,968 kilos, and 18,614 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with a total of 6,517 tons, 719,452 kilos, and 333 drums, weight unspecified, brought in last year.

Cocoa Butter—Except for minor fluctuations in price due to similar variations in the cocoa bean market, cocoa butter continued unchanged last week and held at 75c. per pound in bales. Trading was virtually at a standstill, which was partially seasonal and partially accounted for by consumer reluctance to pay the going price. There was little or no expectation of any significant change in the demnd until late August. Supplies remained quite adequate.

Hexamethylenetetramine — The extensive demands of the synthetic resin industry plus its usage as a rubber accelerator have created a strong demand for this organic amine. The supply, however, remains quite short. Both as a result of the continued critical shortage of formaldehyde and the limitations imposed by the availability of manufacturing facilities, there was little hope for any significant alteration in the supply position of this item in the immediate future. Prices remained at their ceiling schedules.

The United States Tariff Commission recently released preliminary production figures on this chemical. Production for the month of March, 1951, totaled 1,937,954 pounds, a substantial increase over the preceding month's production of 1,504,663 pounds.

The recent conversion of facilities for the production of synthetic methanol, and in turn, the production of formaldehyde was expected to result in a better supply position for formaldehyde derivatives, such as hexamethylenetetramine.

Menthol—In a virtually stagnant market, menthol dropped 10c. per pound last week for both Chinese and Brazilian material. At latest reports, the going price currently ranged from $11.90 to $12.30 per pound. The slight impetus which had been felt in this market in recent weeks was virtually non-existent. Consumer demand was all but nil with a trifle of spotty buying. Of course, present substantial stocks in the hands of consumers naturally will eventually need to be replenished but no one would hazard a prediction as to when that might happen.

Methanol — The demand for natural methanol continued at strong levels last week. With the tremendous volume of industrial alcohol being produced, natural methanol was a necessary factor in de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
265.9	266.2	263.8	255.8	257.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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naturation. The production of natural methanol has been limited by natural resources and also by the fact that methanol producing facilities had diminished in recent years due to the inability of the natural product to compete with the synthetically produced material in costs. Supplies were said to be short and were expected to remain so for the immediate future.

Preliminary figures released by the Tariff Commission revealed a total production of 1,158,375 pounds in March, 1951, as compared to the 1,054,313 pounds produced in the preceding month.

Milk Powder—There was little appreciable change in the skimmed and whole dry milk market this week. Spray processed nonfat dry milk solids showed an almost imperceptible advance of .05c. per pound resulting in a spread from 15.3 to 17¾c. per pound. Roller dried skimmed milk remained steady with the price ranging from 13¼c. to 16¾c. per pound, packaged in barrels or drums, for carlots. Supplies were generally adequate for both roller and spray dried material with the former tending to be in light supply.

The market continued steady for spray processed whole milk, the demand remaining light. Supplies were ample and limited quantities of imported Dutch milk were offered at 33c. to 35c. per pound for the 26 percent material. The roller dried material was barely moving and no prices were reported due to lack of sales.

USDA purchases for the week ending May 31, 1951, totaled 986,490 pounds of nonfat dried milk, 52,000 pounds of which constituted roller processed material. This brought the total of such purchases so far this year to 6,226,825 pounds. Domestic sales of USDA nonfat dry milk solids the same week amounted to 1,911,787 pounds of roller processed milk powder.

The United States Department of Agriculture on June 5, 1951 issued standards for grades of nonfat dry milk solids replacing the tentative standards in effect since 1943.

The standards are based on bacterial estimate, butterfat content, color, flavor, and odor, moisture content, physical appearance, scorched particle content, solubility index, and titrable acidity. They establish the grade of U. S. Extra and U. S. Standard. The standards are applicable to both spray and roller dried skimmed milk.

The standards just issued are not greatly changed from the tentative ones which were in use for the past eight years and will be available to the dry milk industry for use in buying and selling nonfat dry milk solids on a quality basis.

Molasses—Inquiry for feed molasses has shown a slight increase in the Gulf area but remained generally slow overall. West coast demand continued good while on the East coast, demand was moderate. Purchasing was being confined to buying for immediate needs and supplies remained adequate at all terminals.

Prices remained steady on the East and West coasts, while at New Orleans prices ranged from 33c. to 33½c. per gallon. Houston and Mobile prices were 34c. and 33c., respectively.

Demand for citrus molasses was good with supplies limited. Prices ranged from 14.3c. to 20c. per gallon depending on location at Florida points.

Beet molasses continued steady at all points. At San Francisco, the price ranged from 24.6c. to 26.9c. per gallon while on the East coast, at New York, the range was from 33.3c. to 36.8c. per gallon.

It was reported that 50 metric tons of molasses was offered from Taiwan at $51 per metric ton. This is equal to 27½c. per gallon, f.o.b., Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Sodium Benzoate—The demand for this important food preservative was reported to be continuing at the same high levels which it has enjoyed over recent months. Its usage has been observed to have increased in some quarters and expectations were that the demand would increase somewhat as a result of the oncoming canning season. Supplies were in a good position but it was said that they could be better since the current tight supply of benzoic acid has had a deleterious effect on the availability of sodium benzoate.

Prices currently in effect ranged from 35c. to 39c. per pound for the technical grade, for 100 pounds or more, in barrels or drums. For the USP grade, the price was spread from 42c. to 46c. per pound, on the same basis.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture announced May 31, 1951, that primary sugar distribution for the week ended May 26, 1951 totaled 241,880 short tons, raw value. This was a sizable reduction from the previous week's total distribution of 365,439 tons, same basis.

Total distribution for civilian and military usage from January 1, 1951, to May 26, 1951 amounted to 3,210,152 short tons as compared to the 2,850,410 tons distributed in the same period last year.

In a summary of the tonnage of sugar dispersed by primary distributors for the period January-April 1951, it was revealed that a total of 2,275,330 short tons, raw value, had been disposed of in this period. Primary distribution for the corresponding period of 1950 had amounted to 2,192,937 tons, same basis.

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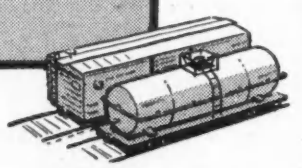

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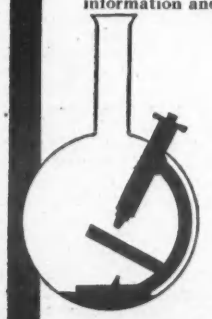

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McK. & R. Laboratories Devises Fair-Trade Plan

The McKesson & Robbins Laboratories, Bridgeport, Conn., has developed a plan to continue operations under fair trade laws which it considers legal under the interpretation of the Miller-Tydings amendment recently given by the Supreme Court. The plan calls for making contracts with their distributors under which these wholesalers would agree:—

1. Not to resell the company's products to their customers at less than minimum fair trade prices in the states where fair trade is in effect.

2. To require all their customers to enter into a contract to resell to the consumer at not less than the minimum retail price.

McKesson has devised a simple contract by means of which it asks wholesalers to bind their customers to operate under the plan by showing on all customers' invoices the following legend:—

"FAIR TRADE AGREEMENT. Purchaser, by accepting delivery from seller of any fair traded commodity, agrees not to resell such commodity, by direct or indirect means, at less than the prescribed net retail minimum price published by the producer or distributor whose trademark, brand or name appears on the commodity. This agreement not applicable to sales in non-fair trade states or District of Columbia."

In the opinion of the manufacturer, each invoice containing the above quoted legend, then becomes a legal fair trade contract and customers accepting the merchandise are bound by its terms. In a letter to all its wholesale customers, mailed June 1, McKesson Laboratories indicated that it believes the plan to be completely legal in those states having fair trade laws. The plan was felt to be the first effective answer since the Supreme Court decision to customers who ask how can products now be legally protected under fair trade.

Kay-Fries Haverstraw Plant Damaged by Fire

A fire of unknown cause knocked out about one-quarter of the West Haverstraw, N. Y., plant of Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., June 5. The damage, which was confined to the fine organic chemical intermediate section of the plant, was initially estimated at $400,000, but later surveys by company officials indicated that it would probably run lower.

Damage to the plant structure was said to be far more severe than to equipment. Kay-Fries officials were of the opinion that most of the equipment was salvagable and a great part of that was probably usable. Repair work was started immediately and the company expected to have some items back in production within a few weeks.

Research Council Awards Nine Merck Fellowships

The National Research Council has announced the award of nine Merck Fellowships for the academic year 1951-52, ranging from $3,000 to $4,500.

The fellowships are given annually to aid young scientists of marked ability in either chemical or biological research to gain competence in the other field of special knowledge. They were established in 1946 by a grant of $100,000 from Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. The original grant has been supplemented by additional grants totalling $95,000. This year's awards are to eight men and one woman for study in three American and four European institutions.

E.V. Killeen, 3rd, in Navy Following Brown Graduation

Edward V. Killeen, 3rd, grandson of Edward V. Killeen, associate of George Lueders & Co., New York, last week was sworn in as an ensign in the Navy following his graduation from Brown University, Providence, R. I. The younger Mr. Killeen has orders to report to Langley Field, Va., on June 20 to be flown to Trieste, Italy, where he will join his ship.

PDA Meets June 15

The June dinner of the Parenteral Drug Association will be held at the New York Academy of Sciences, on June 15 at 6:30 p.m. A round table discussion of matters of current interest to the parenteral drug industry will take place following the dinner.

Trade Briefs

Kedrin Pharmacals, Inc., has appointed Victor Van der Linde Company to handle its advertising.

Rudolf A. Steindler has been appointed to the medical editorial staff of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals.

Cytidine Sulphate Offered By Schwarz Laboratories

Cytidine, one of the nucleosides of ribonucleic acid, is now available from Schwarz Laboratories in the form of cytidine sulphate. Ample stocks of cytidine sulphate are available for all research requirements.

Other nucleosides offered by Schwarz are uridine (pyrimidine base), adenosine, and guanosine (purine bases). Further information and prices on any of these compounds may be obtained directly from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth street, New York 17.

Gen'l Mills Reassigns Wheeler

Dr. Donald H. Wheeler, now director of technical sales and service for General Mills' Chemical Division, Minneapolis, Minn., has joined the company's research laboratories. He will direct a basic research program on the chemistry of drying oils and will act as consultant on all of General Mills' chemical operations. Dr. Wheeler previously served on General Mills research staff from 1943 until 1949, when he transferred to the company's chemical division.

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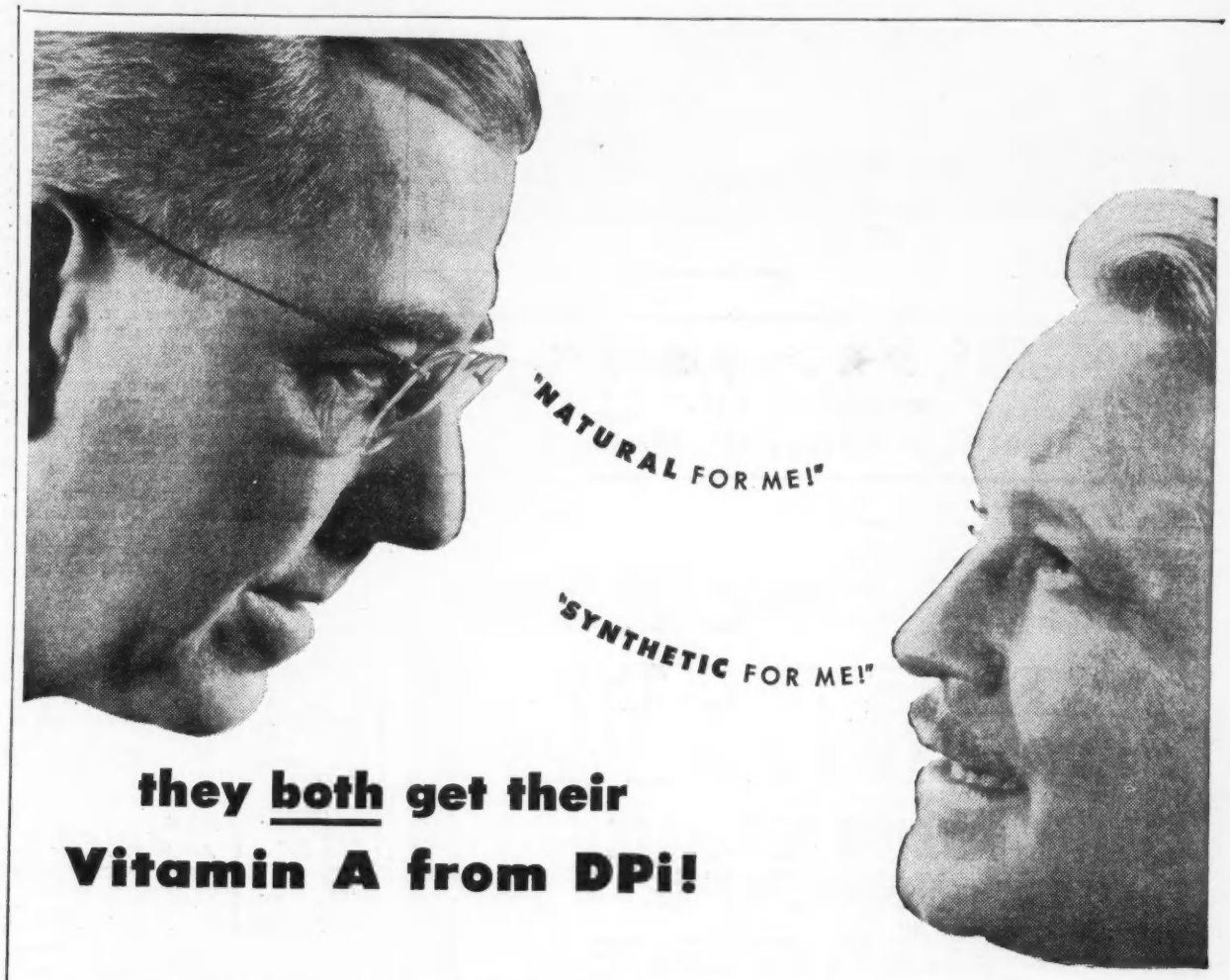

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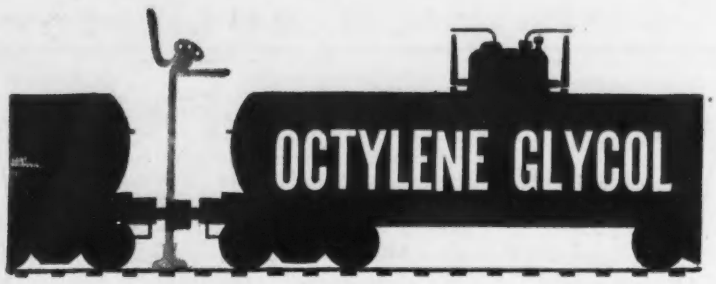

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Chemical Buyers Group Looks at Supply Phase

—Continued from page 7

year would be required, at least, to reach a level.

Benzene and its derivatives, including phenol, are in high demand. An increase of five times in production in ten years has not met demand. Styrene, nylon, and detergents are the heavy takers. Although a 50 percent increase in phenol is expected by next year, the demand in synthetic rubber for styrene makes a rough balance about all that can be looked for. The adequacy of productive capacity for intermediates will be the determining factor.

Methanol and its group are very tight, especially formaldehyde. Pentaerythritol is a bit better, but Mr. Clarke sees a big defense demand for hexamethyleneamine and an increasing use of methanol as an antifreeze. Some relief may come from the leasing of the government plant at Morgantown, W. Va., June 15. No producers of synthetic ammonia are inclined to switch to methanol.

Naphthalene has recently become scarce because of falling off of imports, Mr. Clarke said. Growing demand for phthalates is making a pinch. Some relief is to be expected from the increase in steel production and from better processing of coaltar. The possibilities of orthoxylene as a replacement are better now that markets are being found for the meta and para forms.

Ethylene is not adequate, Mr. Clarke said, and that has a pinching effect on ethyl and butyl alcohols, because the distillation types are more costly. It is also reflected in acetic acid and anhydride, which along with acetaldehyde, are pinched by inadequate plant capacity. Acetone also is affected, along with other byproducts of ethyl alcohol, because of substitution of isopropyl. Although new production is coming, ethyleneglycol will be tight for two or three years. Demand for synthetic textiles is one reason.

Questions brought out the information that producers of sulphuric acid are not turning to substitutes for sulphur: they expect production of that material to increase, and pyrite is scarce. They are cautious about increasing production capacities. The NPA curb on sulphur is one reason.

The tightness in phosphates was attributed to two things—(1) the diminishing supply of phosphate rock in the Southeast with a move to the Northwest and (2) insufficient sulphuric acid for conversion purposes.

Nobody was prepared to say what was the outlook in polyethyleneglycols. The scarcity of hydrogen peroxide was laid to sudden increases in demand which were believed to be temporary. But, some new production is near. No solution was offered for a problem of getting something to take the place of quebracho for use in oilwell drilling.

One question which got no answer was presented by a purchasing member of the staff of General Services Administration, who wanted to know why twenty-nine suppliers of DDT refused to bid on a GSA need for many tons of that material, which forced the agency to "strain taxpayers' resources" by being obliged to pay 73 cents a pound for the stuff in the black markets.

That brought out several expressions that regular customers whom producers were endeavoring to take care of with scarce materials were feeding black markets with the goods. On man reported buying several barrels of maleic anhydride on suspicion in black and gray markets, finding the identification marks more or less obliterated from the packages, and deciphering them by means of ultraviolet light. It had been produced by his company. The customer who had bought the stuff from the producer, the man said, was cut off from any further supplies.

John J. Noel, of the Culligan Zeolite Company, Northbrook, Ill., was re-elected chairman of the group. In accordance with his earlier suggestion, he was authorized to name a three-member committee to advise and assist him in getting the members better acquainted and making the group better organized and more active in the affairs of the parent association. The chairman was authorized also to name a secretary for the group.

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Purchasing Agents Told CMP Ease Shortages

—Continued from page 7

duction, expansion of plants, allied assistance programs and stockpiling all of which are in the final analysis—scare buying by the government." Barring all-out war, Mr. Renard stressed he could visualize only "a partial and temporary eclipse of civilian production" which "has only just begun to show."

Nevertheless, Mr. Renard sharply disagreed with those who now express the opinion we should have no government regulations over business—of any kind—at any time, and particularly now during a period of 10 percent defense preparations.

Supreme Court Decisions

On the other hand, Mr. Renard strongly applauded the two recent supreme court decisions under the Patman act:—the Standard Oil Company of Indiana case and the fair trade laws, in which the court "ruled for freedom of competitive pricing and selling."

With one or two exceptions most nonferrous metals are likely to continue in tight supply as long as defense requirements continue high, according to the concensus of opinion at a nonferrous metals forum.

Speakers at the forum were Ralph O. Keefer, Aluminum Company of America; Wallace B. Burnet, Imperial Brass Manufacturing Company; A. C. Bull, Pioneer Service & Engineering Company; J. J. Sharkey, Olin Industries, Inc.; Harold A. Berry, Brog-Warner Corporation, and Anthony D. Seragusa, United States Steel Company.

Nonferrous Metals Outlook

A summary of the outlook for various nonferrous metals was given as follows:—

Aluminum—With military requirements for aluminum increasing, it appears that there will be less and less metal available for civilian purposes in the coming months. Although primary metal production has been increasing, the supply picture has not improved because imports are decreasing. Barring an all-out war, the aluminum supply situation will cause purchasing agents less and less worry as time goes on. Although the short-range supply situation is not too encouraging, the long-range prospects are very bright.

Copper—Fabricators are using copper at a rate exceeding deliveries from the producing industry. Wire and cable mills for May and June delivery received more DO rated orders than their supply of copper would fill. It is important that action be taken toward placing the price of copper scrap in its proper relationship to the frozen price of raw copper. The controlled materials plan may provide a better supply o fcopper to needed industries and this action cannot come too soon. Further steps will have to be taken to bring our domestic price closer in line with the world price of copper.

Lead—Demand remains unusually high and with respect to primary lead, is in excess of available supply. The domestic ceiling price has continued at the 17 cent level, whereas in the export market prices range from 20 cents to 22 cents per pound, f.a.s. Gulf ports, and reports are that prices as high as 26 cents have been paid by European consumers. In view of this disparity, we must expect imports to remain at levels below the 1950 period.

Zinc—Demands for zinc continue in excess of supplies. Consumption, as metal and in pigments is expected to reach 1,000,000 tons. There is very serious doubt as to whether or not foreign concentrates can be obtained in sufficient volume to make up the difference between domestic production and demands from consumers. Higher world prices, as compared to our ceiling prices, will naturally result in less foreign zinc, particularly in the form of concentrates, being available for the United States market.

Nickel—Nickel for civilian use presents an exceedingly poor outlook even with end-use restrictions. These restricted users were limited for April and May to 15 percent of average monthly use during the first half of 1950, and MRO orders rated DO-97 continued to be suspended in May. Defense orders for June exceed the available supply so the outlook for civilian requirements for June is not good.

Cadmium—There has been some relaxation by NPA, largely due to the fact that order M-19 was too restrictive. As government requirements increase, there is a possibility that present allocations will have to be reduced.

Tin—The RFC in a well considered series of steps has reduced the price to domestic consumers to $1.36 a pound. It is quite possible that further reductions may be made in the future depending upon the change in political and economic factors affecting the tin producing industry.

Petroleum Products Demand

Civilian demand for petroleum products, which has been rising steadily since World War II, will probably reach a total of 7,416,000 barrels per day by March, 1952, according to Burl S. Watson, vice-president of Cities Service Oil Company, who said the industry is prepared to meet these demands in addition to taking care of military requirements which were not revealed because of security reasons.

Shipman Medal Presented

Purchasing's highest annual award, the J. Shipman Gold Medal, was awarded to Harold M. Cosgrove, executive secretary of The Purchasing Agents Association of Tulsa and editor of the *Mid-Continent Purchaser*. The medal, founded by the Purchasing Agents Association of New York in 1930, is awarded annually "to one who by precept, example or distinguished service has contributed to the advancement of purchasing."

New Officers Elected

Chester F. Ogden, The Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., was elected president, to succeed Mr. Jones. Elected as vice-presidents were George L. Brown, F. C. Huyck & Sons, Kenwood Mills, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Maurice E. Carlisle, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; B. Knox Sprung, Manitoba Power Commission, Manitoba, Canada; James A. Mogle, National-Standard Company, Niles, Mich.; T. S. Paulsen, Russell Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis; Laurence A. Fagan, Connecticut State Department of Health; Clyde H. Porter, Alabama By-Products Company, Birmingham; Charles F. Wilson, Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, and H. W. Christensen, Columbia Steel Company, San Francisco.

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$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaOC_2H_5 \rightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaCl$
sodium ethylate — methyl diethoxyacetate

$2Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} Cl_2C(CCl_2COOCH_3)COOCH_3 + H_2$
methyl tetrachlorsuccinate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + C_6H_5CHO \xrightarrow{\text{Mg amalgam}} C_6H_5CH_2COCOOCH_3 + Cl_2$
benzaldehyde — methyl phenylpyruvate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + RCH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RCH_2CH_2CCl_2COOCH_3$
subst. ethylene — methyl α-dichloro-γ-subst. butyrate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2CH_2(COOCH_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Na}} CH_3OOCCH[CH(CO_2CH_3)_2]_2 + 2HCl$
dimethyl malonate — α-di-γ-di-β-mono carbomethoxy propane

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Sulphur from Gases

—Continued from page 3

arsenic and other impurities which have to be removed in the making of sulphuric acid);—

"The most versatile process for recovery of sulphur from process gases for conversion to sulphuric acid is the Koppers Vacuum Carbonate process. This process operates satisfactorily in the presence of various reactive constituents which are present in many industrial gases and which prevent the satisfactory operation of purification processes depending on the use of organic compounds for sulphur absorption. The Vacuum Carbonate process is recommended where the recovery of sulphur for conversion to sulphuric acid is desired from cokeoven gas, refinery gas, natural gas, water gas, or other similiar industrial gases. [A flow diagram of a typical Koppers Vacuum Carbonate plant is shown in the booklet.]

"In this process, the gas is contacted counter-currently with a solution of sodium carbonate in a packed absorber tower. The foul solution from the base of the absorber is circulated over the actifier where the hydrogen sulphide is removed by counter-current stripping with water vapor under vacuum. The actified solution is pumped from the base of the actifier through a cooler to the absorber to complete the cycle. The actifier is maintained under a relatively high vacuum to reduce the quantity of heat required to generate the water vapor for actifying the solution. The volume of stripping vapor required to actify the solution remains about the same under vacuum as at atmospheric pressure, but the weight of the vapor, and the heat required to generate the vapor, are reduced greatly under the vacuum maintained in the actifier.

"The mixture of hydrogen sulphide and water vapor leaving the top of the actifier is passed through a vapor condenser and cooler, where most of the water vapor is condensed. The hydrogen sulphide, together with the remaining water vapor and other impurities, is removed by a vacuum pump which maintains a vacuum in the actifier and provides sufficient pressure at the discharge of the pump to force the gas through the intervening process equipment to the sulphuric acid plant. A moisture eliminator is provided before the vacuum pump for the removal of entrained moisture.

"If hydrogen cyanide is present in the gas being treated, this material is removed from the gas along with the hydrogen sulphide. The hydrogen cyanide must be removed from the concentrated hydrogen sulphide gas by absorption in water before the gas enters the contact-type acid plant. The hydrogen cyanide thus removed can be disposed of in the quenching station or by various other means. Two of the plants built by Koppers Company, Inc., using the Vaccum Carbonate process, include equipment for recovering the hydrogen cyanide as a salable product. One plant is designed to recover either liquid hydrogen cyanide of high purity or sodium cyanide solution, while the other plant is designed to recover sodium cyanide only."

The booklet contains a description of a new, patented Koppers heat-exchange system for use with the vacuum carbonate recovery apparatus. Data on operating costs with and without that system are given. Per ton of 100 percent sulphuric acid the costs are, respectively, $5.72 and $12.75. Operating costs are given also for a modified contact acid plant especially adapted to utilize the hydrogen sulphide from a vacuum carbonate plant. For production of 50 tons of 100 percent acid a day, the net operating cost is given as $1.34 per ton.

Copies of the new booklet can be obtained from the Koppers Company.

Congressional Moves

—Continued from page 4

"the biggest bonanza that ever came down the government pike."

On the basis of its investigations the committee recommended eight legislative changes in the program and seventeen administrative or proceedural changes. Its eight legislative recommendations were:—

1. That the accelerated tax amortization program be reviewed with a view to determining whether the essential productive expansion it will accomplish has justified its cost in terms of tax concessions and its inflationary effects.

2. Existing law be amended to indicate more clearly the portion of facility cost properly certifiable for accelerated amortization.

3. Possible methods be sought by which the amortization allowance can be more closely related to the economic usefulness of a facility after the emergency period in fixing the percentage of facility cost to be certified.

4. Consideration be given to the advisability of applying an amortization period of longer than sixty months for some or all facilities for which certificates of necessity are granted.

5. Consider whether certificates of necessity should be issued to cover facilities built with government loans, particularly where the facility itself constitutes the principal security for the loan.

6. Consider the advisability of amending the renegotiation act of 1951 to reduce or eliminate the accelerated tax amortization allowance as a deductible item of cost in computing excess profits.

7. Review the administrative construction of existing law with respect to the certification of expansion planned prior to the emergency to determine whether it is in accordance with the congressional intent.

8. Consider whether existing or foreseeable future conditions justify the continuance of the direct loan authority in section 302 of the defense production act.

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CMRA Views Rubber Gains, Elects Officers

—Continued from page 4

fare, softeners are being used to improve the low temperature characteristics of all types of rubber. They are being considered as freezing point depressants, he said, and while this is rather an old story with the nitrile rubbers, it is comparatively new with natural rubber and GR-S.

"Among the best softeners for this use," Dr. Garvey said, "are aliphatic esters, ether esters, formals and some of the phosphate esters. Where oil extraction is a factor, however, we have no answer, because all the plasticizers which are good at low temperatures are extracted by oils and fuels."

Raw Material Requirements

Dr. Garvey turned to the raw material requirements for rubber process chemicals and pointed out that last year demand was 38,000 long tons of sulphur and 25,000 long tons of fatty acids. In both cases, he pointed out, the amounts are substantial and sulphur, at least, is in short supply.

"The aniline requirements also are very large," according to Dr. Garvey. "In 1948 they ranged about 46,100,000 pounds. Three types of accelerator use carbon disulphide. With the dithiocarbamates and the thiurams, the carbon disulphide requirements will be around 60 percent of the accelerator produced. With the thiazoles, it will be around 40 percent. Carbon disulphide requirements in 1948 amounted to 17,000,000 pounds."

Dr. Garvey said that, in addition to these materials, there will be required about 2,000,000 pounds of secondary aliphatic amines, 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of beta naphthol and substantial quantities of oxidizing agents such as chlorine and sodium nitrate.

H. R. Thies, manager of the chemical division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, discussed synthetic rubbers and touched briefly on the older ones, such as factices, thiokol, neoprene, butyl, nitrile-type and GRS.

"An interesting class of the new synthetics," Mr. Thies declared, "is the class of materials under the generic name of lactoprene. Representative members of this group can be obtained by copolymerizing methyl acrylate or ethyl acrylate with monomers such as butadine, isoprene and allyl maleate."

In speaking of latices, Mr. Thies pointed out that there is a race going on now among all the types seeking to find, develop and hold a major market position. Synthetic latices, he said, are used for such a wide variety of purposes and handle so "nicely" that one cannot help but feel that the future hold a great deal of promise for these materials.

Introducing New Rubbers

Dr. W. F. Tuley, of Naugatuck Chemical Division, U. S. Rubber Company, also reviewed the history of synthetic rubbers and said that the introduction of new rubbers involves several important factors.

These he listed as present and future costs, market surveys for use and the need for the sponsor of the new product to provide essential, basic technical information and continue to supply technical service information to promote the use of the new product.

"There is the other aspect of these synthetic rubber products," Dr. Tuley pointed out. "That is the raw materials. The impact of raw material requirements on the chemical industry during the past ten years has been tremendous. The future volume of usage of these elastomers and the consequent raw material requirements to be provided and consumed is a complex problem of market analysis and forecasting."

The dinner speaker was Everett G. Holt, special assistant to the director of the rubber division of the National Production Authority, whose topic was "Rubber Materials and the Rubber Industry." He was introduced by Dr. Norman A. Shepard, chemical director of the American Cyanamid Company.

USDA Issues Dry Milk Solids Standards

The Department of Agriculture June 5 issued standards for grades of non-fat dry milk solids, replacing the tentative standards in effect since 1943. The standards are based on bacterial estimate, butterfat content, color, flavor, and odor, moisture content, physical appearance, scorched particle content, solubility index, and titratable acidity. They establish the grades of US Extra and US Standard. The standards contain specifications applicable to nonfat dry milk solids manufactured by

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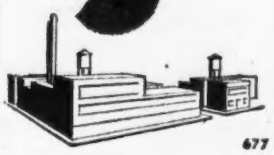

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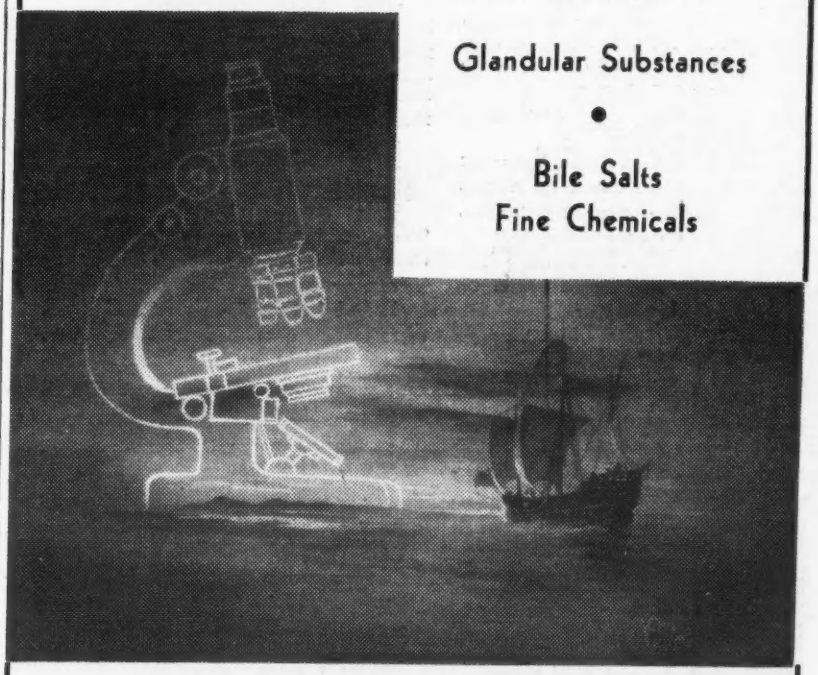

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1,250 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahiba
CASEIN—334 bgs, H S Kramer & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bordeaux
1 bg, Covington Products Corp, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
314 bgs, Chase National Bank, Ponta Delgada
400 cs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Montevideo
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Fortaleza
CASTOR BEANS—780 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Cape Haitien
3,333 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,002 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
374 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
11,004 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador-Bahia
1,050 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Jacmel
CASTOR BEANS—508 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Petit Goave
830 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
441 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Gonaives
515 bgs, Gonaives
7,492 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Fortaleza
1,560 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
840 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Parnahiba
508 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnahiba
2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Manta
5,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
1,700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Salvador-Bahia
OIL—284 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Rotterdam
227 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
250 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
CHOLIC ACID—19 dms, Schering Co, Buenos Aires
CHROMIC ACID—83 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CINCHONA BARK—208 bgs, Merck & Co, Puerto Barrios
PRODUCTS—20 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINCHONINE ALKALOID—1 cs, C L Huisking, Hamburg
CITRIC ACID—50 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
200 kgs, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
15 dms, Jasius Import Co, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
17 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Daueisberg & Scheidt, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
29 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Puerto Barrios
COALTAR DYES—21 cks, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
51 cks, Interchem Corp, Rotterdam
163 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
64 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
87 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
50 cks, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
34 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—340 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
520 tons, Zimmerman Alderson, Carr, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—25 dms, Elsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
40 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
COHUNE NUT OIL—60 dms, Smith Weiham Co, Puerto Cortes
COLOMBITE ORE—22 bgs, Chase National Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—51 bks, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Tandjong Priok
236 bks, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
160 bks, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Tandjong Priok
67 bgs, Getz Bros, Cebu
COTTONSEED OIL—400 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Natal
CREAM OF TARTAR—50 kgs, Mundus Chemical Corp, London
200 bbls, H S Dorf, Barcelona
100 bbls, Tarragona
200 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESOL—2 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
CRESYLIC ACID—42 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemicals Inc, London
283 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
41 dms, Elbert & Co, Liverpool
164 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Chas Page & Co, Liverpool
50 dms, American British Chemical Supplies Inc, Liverpool
250 dms, Liverpool
40 cks, Leviant & Co, Antwerp
CUBE ROOT—72 cs, John Powell, Surabaya
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Singapore
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DIETHYLANILIN—4 dms, Vitamins Inc, Liverpool
DIOXYNAPHTHALINE—1 bbl, Universal Oil Products Co, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—42 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Co, Kingston
94 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
EUCALYPTUS OIL—14 dms, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
FERTILIZER—2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Chimbote
FORMIC ACID—1,667 cbys, International Commodities Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—76,740 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
104,032 bbls, Hess Inc, Trinidad
101,006 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
93,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Aruba
70,726 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
323,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Aruba
101,954 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
GALL, OX—12 cs, F J Benkart, London
1 dm, Liverpool
GELATIN—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Inc, Rotterdam
10 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Harrison Crosfield Americ Inc, Bordeaux
GENTIAN ROOT—30 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tarragona
GERANIUM OIL—4 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Alexandria
GINGER ROOT—93 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
7 bgs, B H Old, Kingston
56 bgs, Karl H Landes, Kingston
456 bgs, Merchants Refrigerator Co, Kingston
90 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
29 bgs, C T Wilson, London
181 bgs, Joensson & Cross, London
91 bgs, Fuerst Bros, London
206 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
GLANDS — 8 trcs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
4 dms, A H Nicolaus, Buenos Aires
GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
280 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Crop, San Antonio
227 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Montevideo
BONE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Malmo
STOCK—168 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Amsterdam
74 bls, H Remis, Santos
246 rolls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
172 bls, Tampico
485 bgs, General American & Dominion Export Co, Reykjavik
400 bls, Le Pages Inc, Reykjavik
175 bdls, H Remis, Ciduad Trujillo
171 seroons, H Remis, Ciduad Trujillo
GRAPHITE—2,122 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAIACWOOD OIL — 12 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—250 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
360 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liverpool
25 cks, A Gusmer, London
27,382 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENBANE LEAVES—39 bls, Alexandria
35 bls, The Inland Alkaloid Co, Alexandria
HYDRAZINE SULPHATE—16 cks, Aetna International Corp, Rotterdam
IODINE—500 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
164 kgs, Anthony Gibbs, Tocopilla
80 kgs, Intern Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—220 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
20 cks, Grace Line, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
45 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
POWDER—182 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
KOLA NUTS—112 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—1 pk, V M Calderon, Seville
LAUREL WAX—45 bgs, F M Paul & Stein Bros, Buenaventura
LEAD NAPHTHENATE—20 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, London
LEMON OIL—10 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Messina
900 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Messina
100 cs, Florasynth Laboratories, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
8 dms, Charles Pfizer, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—1 bg, Eastern Importing Co, Izmir
LIME OIL—13 bbls, Citrus & Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Citrus & Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
2 cbys, A D Brown Associates, Kingston
LITHOPONE—400 bgs, Elbert & Co, Genoa
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—86 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lisbon
400 bgs, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
289 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—200 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—2 cs, Wm E Martin, Tandjong Priok
1 box, Ideal Trading Co, Port of Spain
MANGANESE ORE—140 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
448 tons, E J Lavino, Takordi
MAGNESITE—5 bgs, G M Mortati Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,578 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Esmeraldas
3,300 bgs, The Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Singapore
600 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenaventura
MENTHOL—50 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
150 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
MERCURIC OXIDE—2 cs, E T Brown Drug Co, London
METHYLARSINE SULPHIDE — 4 dms, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—45 bls, Emad Corp, Beirut
MONOETHYL ETHER—12 dms, Nuodex Intern Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, London
NAPHTHALENE—590 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID — 1,520 tons, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NAPHTHYLAMINE DISULFONIC ACID—13 bbls, Lansen Naeve, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT OIL—62 dms, H T Smith & Son, Montevideo
NEROLI OIL—1 cs, Yardley of London Inc, London
NUCLEIC ACID—2 cks, Ernst Bischoff, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—118 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
OITICICA OIL—375 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Areia Branca
158 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Co, Areia Branca
75 tons, Fortaleza
33 tons, National City Bank Cleveland, Fortaleza
50 tons, Brown Oil & Chemical Co, Fortaleza
50 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
100 tons, W R Grace, Fortaleza
50 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL, SULPHONATED—670 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
6 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
ORTHOCRESOL—1 bbl, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
ORTHONITROCHLORBENZENE—11 bbls, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
2 dms, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
OURICURY WAX—168 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador-Bahia
45 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Inc, Salvador-Bahia
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador-Bahia
OXALIC ACID—38 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
PALM OIL—410 tons, Matadi
21 dms, Anglo African Overseas Co, Lagos
PAPRIKA—70 bgs, R F Downing, Barcelona
50 bgs, R F Downing, Tarragona
400 bgs, Intern Expediters, Seville
200 bgs, American President Lines, Seville
PATCHOULI OIL—21 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Penang
6 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
5 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Penang
3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Penang
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
PEANUT OIL—4 dms, Grace Lines, Lagos
PEATMOSS—1,113 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—12 bgs, D C Andrews, Lagos
RED—200 bgs, American Express Co, Istanbul
WHITE—5 kgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
PERCHLOROETHYLENE — 138 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—28 dms, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,257 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO BERRIES—300 bgs, John Holt, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—90 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
15 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
105 dms, R S Reade, Yokohama
74 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
15 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
82 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Corp, Rotterdam
POTASH—22 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—110 cks, J E Bernard, Amsterdam
FERRICYANIDE—100 kgs, Spring Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,496 bgs, First National Cleveland, Buenos Aires
5,239 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,028 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1 cs, W P McLean, London
5 flsks, Vera Cruz
200 flsks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
300 flsks, Metalsalts Corp, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—9 cs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Arica
2 bxs, W R Grace, Arica
2 bxs, Intercontinental Industries, Antofagasta
RESIN—21 dms, L D Peters & Son, London
51 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
46 dms, Rubber Corp of America, London
RHODAMINE—10 cs, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
SABADILLASEED—44 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaira
180 bgs, Wessel Duval, La Guaira
SACCHARIN—26 kgs, Texo Co, Gothenburg
SAFFRON—9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—19 bls, Naples
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATE—1,071 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
ORE—199 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
SHARKLIVER OIL—300 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
65 dms, R S Reade, Yokohama
15 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—198 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
SODIUM BICARBONATE—178 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—181 dms, Oceanic Commodities Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Hudson Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—560 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool.
233 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
NITRITE—143 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
429 cks, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Bordeaux
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—448 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—100 bgs, Maxim Chemical Co, Copenhagen
SOLELIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
STEARIN—16 bgs, Liverpool
STEEL TREATMENT COMPOUND—4 cs, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
SULPHAMERAZINE—6 bbls, Consolidated Midland Corp, Rotterdam
TALL OIL PITCH—264 dms, Stockholm
282 dms, G C Ziegler & Co, Gefle
TAMARIND—20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
TANKAGE—420 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TANNIC ACID—12 kgs, M J Corbett, London
TAPIOCA—1,667 bgs, Itajahy
197 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading, Tandjong Priok
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
THYME LEAVES—100 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
105 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tarragona
TIN TETRACHLORIDE—1 dm, Metal & Thermit Corp, Havre
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—100 cks, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—361 bgs, M N Hakkak Co, Liverpool
145 bgs, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—68 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
9 dms, Rolf Ferdner, Kristiansand
17 dms, Aceto Chemical Co. Kristiansand
300 dms, International Commodities Co, Genoa
3 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Gothenburg
TUCUM KERNELS—3,333 bgs, Glidden Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
4,615 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahiba
16,181 bgs, Parnahiba
6,835 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahiba
17,317 bgs, First National Boston, Parnahiba
10,769 bgs, National City Bank, Cleveland, Parnahiba
TUNG OIL—299 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Carnac Grain Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—210 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Jacmel
69 bgs, Van Loan Co, Jacmel
UREA—2,000 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—1,514 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANADIUM METAL—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Co of America, Callao
VEGETABLE WAX—56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
105 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
25 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—636 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
193 dms, J J Gavin, Rotterdam
35 dms, Westbrook Banolin Co, Liverpool
13 dms, Ellsingh & Lugtheide, Rotterdam
XYLENOL—18 dms, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Vera Cruz
SULFATE—92 bgs, Vera Cruz
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—56 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

COPAL GUM—134 bks, U G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DAMMAR GUM—560 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Singapore
LAURIC ALCOHOL—60 dms, American Acolac Corp, Havre
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
1,236 tons, National City Bank, Coquimbo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—260 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok

Boston

BONES—3,406 bgs, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
2,095 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE—50 dms, First National Boston, Trieste
CASEIN—400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Trieste
GELATIN—1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
GLUE—300 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
STOCK—62 bgs, First National Boston, Fortaleza-Ceara
161 bls, General Foods Corp, Liverpool
GYPSUM—300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HOOFMEAL—852 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Montevideo
1,766 bgs, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Antwerp
OSSEINE—2,525 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
POLYVINYL ACETATE—1 cs, Ludwig Bing, Havre
ROSIN—77 dms, Merchants National Boston, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—810 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—17 cks, Aisner Chemical Co, Hamburg
UREA—440 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Liverpool

Norfolk

SODIUM BICARBONATE — 1,120 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TRAGASOL—120 cks, J P Marston, Liverpool

UREA—1,434 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—287 bgs, First National Bank, Durban
CHROMITE ORE—2,458 tons, Durban
COPAL GUM—90 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloiloi
DIVI-DIVI—989 seroons, Taylor White, Puerto Plata
GYPSUM—9,649 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—5,264 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Durban
MOLASSES—23,783 lbs, ICEA, Matanzas
NAPHTHALENE—2,779 bgs, Barrett Division Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—380 bgs, Gastmeyer Corp, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—217,040 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
111,297 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
124,187 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,270 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,370 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
159,366 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena el Ahmadi
201,579 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
23,044 tons, Socony Oil Co, Mena el Ahmadi
114,320 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
POTASH—64 cks, Antwerp
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
BONEMEAL—294 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—284 bls, Cunningham & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR OIL—46 dms, Atkins Kroll & Co, La Union
COPPER ORE—485 tons, Fred H Lenway Inc, Burnie
LEAD—6 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
CONCENTRATES—1,892 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
OITICICA OIL—99 dms, Recife
PYROTECHNICS—200 cs, Chong Kee Jan Co, Hong Kong
510 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, Hong Kong
45 cs, Bock Hing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
238 cs, Bond Bros & Co Inc, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—33 tons, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—504 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo

Carbon Black Production

—Continued from page 4

plications for certificates in these industries is by other appropriate agencies.

As of May 25, a total of 9,153 applications had been referred by DPA to the appropriate agencies and of this number 1,570 had been approved for a total proposed investment of $5,992,007,000 in expansion of industrial facilities. A total of 502 applications had been denied, and 7,081 were still pending review by the agencies.

DPA will continue to accept applications for certificates after June 15, it was explained, but action on those referred to NPA after that date will be deferred to permit expediting of those received on or before June 15. NPA will give special attention to applications involving urgent defense installations filed after June 15.

New Approvals

In the new batch of approvals announced by DPA, there were several projects, in addition to the carbon black, in the chemicals area. The following list shows the product, the producer, plant location and percentage of cost certified for rapid tax amortization:—

Carbon black—Cabot Carbon Company, Bayou Sale, La., 60 percent of $2,174,380; Cabot Carbon, Ville Platte, La., 60 percent of $732,028; Columbian Carbon Company, El Dorado, Ark., 60 percent of $1,670,000; Continental Oil Black Company, Westlake, La., 60 percent of $1,514,300, and 60 percent of $1,890,500 for a second project at the same location; General Atlas Carbon Company, Big Spring, Tex., 60 percent of $1,545,050; J. M. Huber Corporation, Aromex, Tex., 60 percent of $2,211,242; Phillips Chemical Company, Near Borger, Tex., 60 percent of $4,668,999; United Carbon Company, Lake Charles, La., 60 percent of $2,290,000.

Gas, propane, butane—Standard Oil Company, (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio, 70 percent of $4,230,000.

Ethylbenzene — Koppers Company, Port Arthur, Tex., 70 percent of $4,485,355.

Hydrochloric acid—Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Tex., 70 percent of $4,475,000, and 70 percent of $3,535,000 for a second project at the same location.

Monsanto, Union Electric Sign Pact with AEC

Monsanto Chemical Company and Union Electric Company of Missouri, both of St. Louis, have signed a joint agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission to explore the use of atomic energy for the production of electric power.

The signing climaxed a year of discussions between Monsanto and AEC, and will initiate immediately a research project in line with recommendations originally made by Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto president, last June.

If the joint study is successful, it may lead to the design and construction of a privately-operated plant which would at the same time, create electric power make plutonium for the government and, for private use.

Burroughs Wellcome Ups 3

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.), Tuckahoe, N. Y., has appointed William H. Davis vice-president in charge of distribution, Fred A. Coe, jr., manager of the distribution unit and Garth H. Quinn general sales manager.

Mr. Davis has been with the company since 1911 and recently has been manager of the distribution unit. Mr. Coe, associated with the firm since 1945, was formerly marketing - advertising manager. Mr. Quinn joined the company in 1941 and has been manager of the domestic sales division.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The downward movement of botanical drug prices on spot continued last week and domestic items were more prominent in the reductions than they had been during the past fortnight when lack of demand took its toll on local quotations, mainly on imported botanics. In addition to declines on imported items not previously affected were reductions in the prices on domestic calamus, hops, senega, root, and stramonium leaves. The declines in domestic items were primarily responsible for the 2.8 points drop in the market index, bringing it to 223.0. Although trading in flavoring botanicals improved moderately, the price trend in such condimental materials was predominately downward.

Information with respect to the 1951 crop of botanical drugs reached New York last week and the following quotations from letters received shed some light on the situation in late Spring according to one collector:

We have bought more barks so far this year than last but the prices have been higher . . . The main bulk we have bought has been cherry bark and pine bark . . . We have sufficient stock to care for our requirements . . . I believe that there will be sufficient quantities of botanics gathered to take care of requirements this year providing it does not set in raining . . . or if prices do not drop too low. There is not any more surplus labor in our section, or as much as there was last year, as a lot of folks . . . have gone to defense work such as the atomic bomb plants in South Carolina and Cleveland, O.

According to another collector, the prospects are uncertain. He said:

Collections started off rather poorly and the indications were that demand would be good. These two facts caused collectors to offer pretty high prices in order to get the diggers started. Collections have gained lately and some prices will possibly be lowered. Our biggest problem is the labor situation.

Of course we are all worried about the possibility of a ceiling price on botanicals. It appears that the consumers are in favor of a ceiling in order that they may buy the goods cheaper . . . If we are forced to cut our selling prices we will naturally be forced to cut our buying prices, too. Any cut in the prices to the actual gatherers will completely stop collections and within a short time we will be unable to supply the consumers at any price."

Such are the current views of two prominent collectors in North Carolina and, in a large measure, they confirm views expressed by the local dealers in botanical drugs.

Balsams

Copaiba—Steady to firm prices but a demand of not too ample size prevailed throughout the past week. Little opportunity for profitable price shading was noted.

Fir — Well stabilized prices were the rule. Also, a steady movement of moderate quantities of both Canadian and Oregonian balsams prevailed. Stocks were moderate in size.

Barks

Orange Peel — Both bitter and sweet were 1c. per pound lower, the former becoming 12c. to 15c. per pound as to quality and supplier, and the latter reaching 16c. to 18c., same basis.

White Pine — Purchase of new stocks has been quite active in some parts of the primary market and holdings of some gatherers have reached the point where buying has been stopped and prices to collectors reduced.

Wild Cherry — Some in the primary market have covered their probable requirement for 1952. In such instances, buying has ended and prices posted for gatherers reduced to discourage further deliveries to the warehouses.

Beans

Vanilla—The market changed very little. Demand remained moderate in volume and confined solely to immediate requirements. Prices lacked quotable change but had a softening tendency despite the fact that at current levels they constitute a record low for the past fifty years. The next formative market development is likely to come when consumers again show interest in substantial quantities for later delivery from primary market points.

Berries

Juniper — Better success with getting arrivals released for consumption has come to a few imports of late. Top quality berries were not in very good supply but excellent holdings of moderate to fair quality goods were noted. Prices remained inert in the absence of a demand for spot goods sufficient to bring into action any latent tendency toward price competition.

Raspberries—The prices on new crop run fairly high and much of the production will go into deep freezers in the primary market. The stock of dried berries is not expected to be more than conservative because of the enlarged stock of fresh fruit in frozen form.

Flowers

Chamomile — Prices have hardened moderately since the recent decline and although demand was routine in size, sellers did not appear to be disposed toward a further reduction unless replacement costs shall become much more favorable.

Elder—The domestic primary market has not begun to offer substantial quantities of new crop goods but it was said that some engagements involving later deliveries have been undertaken at prices which may permit a lowering of spot quotations.

Gums

Gamboge—No further easing of prices was reported but the market was still rather competitive and inquiries for substantial quantities would find some fairly willing sellers in this market. Conditions seemed to favor buyers.

Guaiac—This resin was lower at 55c. to 60c. per pound for the NF quality of merchandise. The ordinary grade remained at 49c. to 51c. per pound. Neither was in more than jobbing request during the week.

Karaya—The No. 1 quality has turned once more toward a stronger and higher price position; the market last week was 60c. to 61c. per pound for that quality and the supply situation was described as being fairly tight. No change in quota-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Turmeric root, Haitian, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Angelica root, imported, 10c. per lb.
Berberis root, 5c. per lb.
Calamus root, natural, 5c. per lb.
stripped, 5c. per lb.
Doggrass root, Imported, cut, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Guaiac resin, NF, 5c. per lb.
Henna leaves, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Hops, NF, 5c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, 1c. per lb.
sweet, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 30c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, ½c. per lb.
China, extra select, broken, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, thin, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, Roumanian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Mace West Indian, broken, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Nigerian caps, 1c. per lb.
white, 10c. per lb.
black, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Czech, 1½c. per lb.
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 4c. per lb.
Officinalis, European, 5c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
223.0	225.8	229.1	184.9	188.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 1

New York

Cassia, 3 lots, 436 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 53 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 260 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 107 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, 40 bags: filthy.
Pepper, red, 100 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 455 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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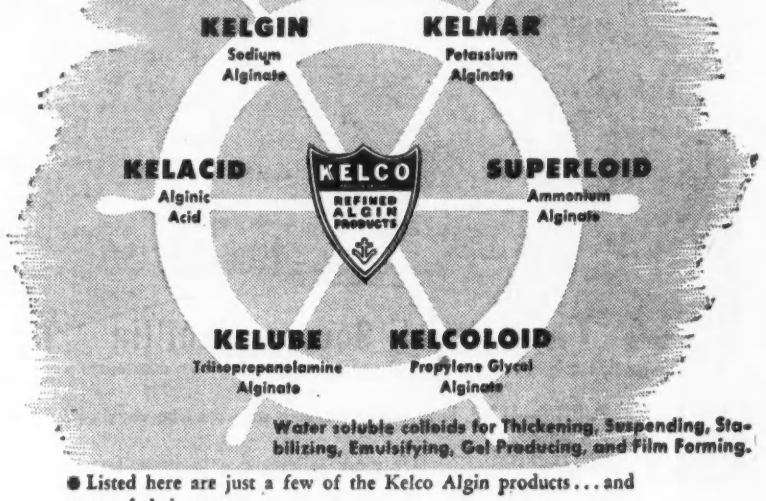

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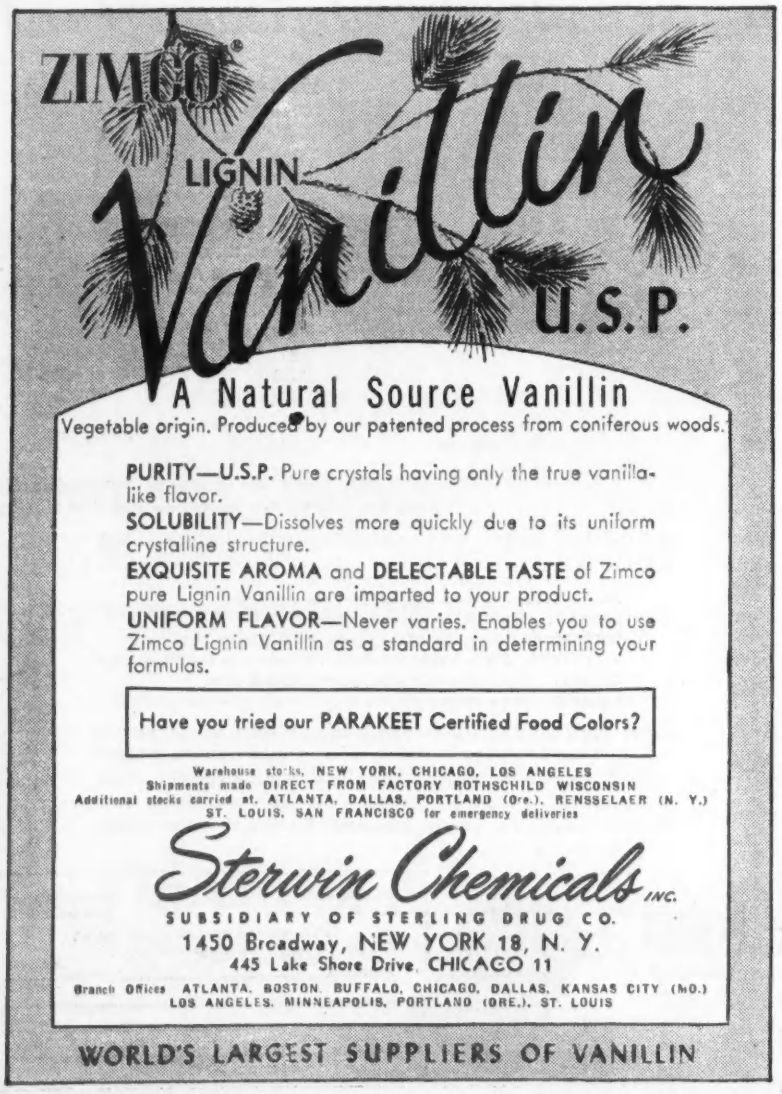
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tions on the No. 2 and No. 3 qualities was reported.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu — Not all sellers have met the minimum price of 37c. per pound quoted in some directions on spot. The range was to 40c. according to seller. In view of the narrow sales outlet at this time, the recent tendency toward price competition was unabated.

Deer Tongue—Country prices hold up fairy high. Collectors have attempted to stimulate a larger collection by paying somewhat higher prices than they did a year ago. Collections to this time have lagged substantially.

Henbane — The market was still reasonably competitive so far as open quotations were concerned but it remained at 30c. to 35c. per pound during the past week. Demand was light.

Henna — Powdered material was lower at 23c. per pound in one quarter. According to supplier, the range was 29c. Demand was along seasonable lines but competition was active.

Liverwort—Not a great deal of buying has been done in the primary market thus far this year and the volume of deliveries to this time does not suggest a large gathering during the months ahead. Present prices were expected to hold.

Sage — Prices on Dalmatian leaves broke rather sharply to the basis of 90c. to 92c. per pound last week. Also, some European officinalis was quoted much lower at 40c. to 41c; the English salvia officinalis remained unchanged at 75c. to 80c. Cyrian, Spanish and Syrian leaves were unchanged despite poor consumer request during the period reviewed.

Stramonium—A shading of spot prices made 17c. per pound lowest for prompt delivery goods. As to seller and quantity, the market ranged to 20c. per pound. Demand was mainly of jobbing description and covered routine needs only.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds — At least one country holder of dried buds asked prices higher than was quoted on spot last week. The asked price was $1.42 per pound against a spot quotation of $1.35 to $1.45 per pound according to seller.

Ergot—Nothing in advices reaching here from abroad suggested the new crop goods would come on the market at prices anywhere near a normal quotation. Of course, it is too early in the season to reach a final conclusion as to 1952 replacement costs but the era of exceptionally high prices seemed likely to continue, though importers do expect them to be lower than they have been. Expectation may not prove to be reality, according to agents of the shippers.

Hops—The NF quality of merchandise was offered at the lower price of 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Roots

Aletris—Judging by prices asked by primary market collectors, spot quotations are not apt to be more than moderately below the current level of $1.50 per pound. Any decline will depend on the amount of root collected.

Angelica — Imported, natural root was lower at 60c. to 70c. per pound, the market so ranging according to seller. Domestic root remained at 65c. to 70c. per pound and is apt to hold close to that level unless collection be larger than now seems likely.

Berberis—The aquifolium was reduced on spot to 25c. to 30c. per pound and the more favorable quotations failed to arouse buyers from their long continued lethargy.

Blood—Spot and primary market quotations were rather close together. Collection has been limited and below the volume usually in existence this late in the Spring. Country offerings ranged between 500 pound and 1,000 pound lots.

Calamus—Natural root was lowered to 25c. to 30c. per pound and stripped root was down to 35c. to 40c. Country dealers in some instances quoted natural material slightly higher than spot dealers suggested as the market.

Cohosh—Country dealers do not have any "cheap" ideas with respect to the price for either blue or black cohosh; their views are very close to those quoted by local merchants.

Colchicum—A lower market at 50c. to 55c. per pound developed last week and the more competitive aspect of the market seemed to be increasing.

Cranesbill—The price markup from primary market costs to spot quotations appeared to be quite conservative last week. The country value has not decreased much if any thus far this collection season. It is also significant that the quantities offered from the source usually do not exceed 100-pound lots.

Doggrass—Imported root was lower at 28c. to 35c. per pound but the quotation on domestic material held unchanged at 26c. to 28c. Sales were few and usually in small lots only.

Galangal—While current stocks unsold on spot have substantial proportions, the fact that further importations are likely to be small to nil served to hold quotations exceptionally firm in a rather dull trading week.

Helonias—A comparison between spot quotations and primary market replacement prices shows that the current mark-up over cost remains highly conservative. So much so that the development of prices much below those now quoted by spot dealers appears to be most unlikely.

Senega—Though the crop has been apparently delayed this Spring, information received here from the source had led some to expect a crop of excellent size at prices much more favorable that seemed likely a short time back. Spot quotations were dropped to the basis of $2.50 to $2.75 per pound.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was down to 25c. to 25½c. per pound; Haitian, fractionally higher at 9½c. to 10c.; Jamaica, down to 9c. to 9½c.; and Madras, unchanged at 14c. to 14½c.

Valerian—A replenishment of spot stocks of Belgian root has been made at a cost which has permitted one quarter to drop its local quotation to 32c. per pound. According to dealer, the range was to 38c.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican seed was lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound; Spanish, down to 17½c. to 18c. Other varieties lacked change.

Caraway—Anticipation of new crop at lower prices led to a reduction of Dutch seed on spot to the basis of 16¾c. to 17c. per pound.

Celery—Indian seed fell away once more, ending last week at 28½c. to 29c. per pound. French seed held at 34c. to 35c.

Coriander—Czech seed was reduced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Argentine and Moroccan remained unchanged.

Cumin—Lack of export business led to a further shading of spot quotations, this time to the basis of 24c. to 24½c. per pound, a level at which both Indian and Syrian seed ruled.

Poppy—Spot quotations were reduced to the following positions:—Argentine, 16c. to 16½c. per pound; Czech, 16½c. to 17c.; Dutch, 17½c. to 18c.; Polish, 16½c. to 17c.; Turkish, 16c. to 16½c. The reductions were laid at the door of new crop espectations as to size and price.

Spices

Allspice—Inactivity of buyers led prices down to the basis of 14c. to 14¼c. per pound.

Cassia—Batavia cuttings were down to 15c. to 15½c. per pound; shortstick, 16c. to 16½c. Selected broken China cassia was shaded to 15c. to 15½c. And broken Saigon cassia was sharply lower at 50c. to 50½c. Other cassia prices held.

Clove—Spot quotations ranged 45c. to 47c. per pound but the offerings were conservative from stocks believed to be highly conservative in this market.

Ginger—African root was shaded to 35½c. to 36c. per pound. No. 3 Jamaican root was also slightly lower at 60c. to 61c. Other quotations were unchanged. Primary and secondary markets continued to show strength.

Mace—Broken West Indian material was lower once more, reaching the basis of $1.03 to $1.05 per pound in a market described as being dull for all varieties of mace.

Pepper—The market was highly sensitive to spot demand. Lacking demand, sellers were disposed to shade their quotations. Given demand, they promptly cancelled declines and advanced quotations promptly and quite sharply. For example, at one time last week, spot black pepper was quoted at $1.57 but no one would buy. Then came inquiries and firm orders with the result that selling prices were advanced to $1.63 and that level appeared to have been the basis when real orders were booked. Strength at the source appeared to trace to a possible revaluation of sterling and rupee exchanges. Also, Russia reported buying in the Indian market—a support to primary market prices, if true. It was noted that India for weeks past has never led a price decline; she had followed the prices developed by local trading or stagnated demand, as the case might be. And when demand sent spot prices up, the prices in India followed their course.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot $1.62 per pound; June shipment, $1.62; July-August shipment, $1.62.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

As dealers and manufacturers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued the large task of preparing their price charts which have to be filed with OPS by July 15, there was little activity reported in the market. Consumers were still tapping their large inventories rather than buying new material. Price changes were very few. Cedarleaf and lignaloe wood oils were higher in price as more of the usual handlers were forced to drop the items for lack of stocks. Spike lavender oil was lower because of local competition and good stocks of Java-type citronella oil made it possible for dealers to offer it at more favorable prices. Recent flooding of the market by patchouli oil has greatly weakened its position and has resulted in sharply depressed prices. The price index showed a slight rise of 0.5 point, which put it at 218.4.

Both citronella and lemongrass oils continued to display an easier tone as offers came freely at lower prices from the various origins. Some signs of softening were also reported in the petitgrain and lime oil offers, although these have not been reflected in the spot market, thus far. French floral oils seemed to be in a very poor position. Recent information from the source indicated that crops of lavender, neroli and rose oils were rather disappointing, because of adverse weather conditions, and prices were expected to become very strong, particularly in the light of the small carryover from last year. There was still no improvement in the supply situation of the various citrous oils, but, according to the trade, neither has there been the customary rush of buying as might be expected at this time.

In a preliminary compilation prepared by the United States Tariff Commission, it was shown that production of synthetic flavoring and perfume materials during 1950 totaled 27,601,500 pounds. During the same period, sales of these materials amounted to 24,903,900 pounds, valued at $37,285,200.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cedarleaf oil, 25c. per lb.
Lignaloe wood oil, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 15c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
218.4	217.9	222.9	132.7	126.2

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Sales having been small during the past few weeks, the supply situation remained rather good despite the fact that no new material has been received for quite a while. Quotations stayed at the low range of $2 to $2.60 a pound.

Bergamot—The small quantities of this material that were to be found on the spot market seemed to be moving constantly higher in price. Most of the oil was priced between $11.50 and $12.50 per pound. There were, however, still some very small stocks remaining in some quarters at prices as low as $8.75 a pound. Dealers had little hope for an improvement of this serious situation as quotas for this market have been whittled down to a minimum.

Bois de Rose—This market continued to be favorable as stocks were replenished and sales, particularly for the production of aromatic derivatives, kept up. Most typical spot prices stood at $4.65 to $4.75 a pound, although it was possible to obtain oil as low as $4.50 a pound. Transportation difficulties at the origin have delayed some shipments but there has been a fairly steady flow to the market, according to the trade.

Cedarleaf — Only a few dealers held stocks of this material at prices which were 25c. per pound above the last previous minimum quotation, ranging from $3.50 to $3.75 a pound. Offerings from the country were spotty and were generally priced far above the level at which dealers could do business under the present price restrictions.

Cedarwood—There has been a stabilization of this market at the current price level. Quotations were made mainly at 65c. per pound, although there was a range of prices from 60c. to 75c. a pound. Production has been quite steady and dealers had no trouble meeting the requirements of consumers.

Citronella—Continuing to display a softer tone, this market was very favorable to the consumer. Ceylon oil was offered freely from the origin and spot prices ranged from $1.90 to $2.20 a pound. The lowest quotation on the Java-type oil was down 5c. more to $2 a pound. Elsewhere it was sold up to $2.30 a pound. True Java oil was more easily obtained and prices were held at $2.05 to $2.60 a pound. It was believed that these easy prices showed the influence of the new crop.

Clove—No noteworthy change has occurred in this market for the past few weeks. It continued to be strong with stocks quite limited and new material not easily obtained. Spice prices have been rather steady and still too high for profitable production of oil.

Geranium—Several offers have come from the origin for Bourbon oil, but dealers reported the prices to have risen. The spot market was fairly stable with reasonably good stocks available at prices of $24.50 to $30 a pound. While most suppliers were without stocks of the Algerian variety, it was reported by one handler that the material could be had on spot. There has been no recent information from the source as to when new oil might be expected.

Hemlock—Very little of this oil could be obtained from the country at this time and prices in some places have risen to as high as $3.15 a pound. Elsewhere good stocks have helped to keep prices as low as $2.45 a pound. There was only small demand for the oil at this time.

Lavandin—Importers have reported the shipping price for this oil to be down quite a bit. It was their opinion that the easier prices were not an indication of improved supply situation, but rather they were the result of speculation in the market. Current spot prices have remained unchanged thus far, ranging from $4.25 to $6 per pound.

Lavender—Although it was said that there has been no change in the primary market of spike oil, local competition has resulted in a decline of 15c. per pound in the minimum quotation, placing the market at $2.90 to $3.75 a pound. French flower oil held quite steady on spot, but a serious shortage was reported from the origin. It was stated that production was far below what might be considered as desirable, and the cost of replacement was expected to go higher.

Lemon—To date there has been no improvement in the extremely tight position of this oil. The Italian oil was unchanged, some offers coming through from time to time at widely varying prices. Californian oil was still scarce at prices of $4.50 to $5 a pound, depending upon producer. The expected spurt of buying which might be expected at this time of year has not actually appeared as yet.

Lemongrass—Offers have been coming through rather freely from India and have done much to ease the spot situation. Prices have come down in recent weeks and the oil could now be had at $3.50 to $4.50 per pound.

Lignaloe Wood — Prices asked at the Mexican source have been quite high recently, making it impossible for many of the usual handlers to make replacements. This has resulted in a dwindling of spot stocks and a rise in the minimum quotation to $4.30 per pound. Other quotations ranged to $4.65 a pound. Because of the recent increase in Brazilian bois de rose oil stocks, this shortage did not present any great problem to dealers or consumers.

Lime — Influenced by the new crop, quotations from the West Indies were reported to be quite a bit lower, according to one observer. Spot stocks were limited and prices ranged from $7.10 to $7.75 a pound for the distilled oil and from $7.75 to $8.25 for the expressed. Mexican oil was steady at $7 to $7.50 a pound.

Neroli—According to latest reports, the yield in France was comparatively small this year, making it probable that future prices will be quite high. It was expected by the trade that quotations for new material would be at least double those which have prevailed for the past year.

Orange — Californian oil continued to hold up in a limited way with spot quotations ranging from $2.25 to $2.50 a pound, according to brand. It was reported that higher prices were being paid in some places. Floridian oil could be had in very small quantities at prices of $2.35 to $2.80 a pound.

Patchouli—Weakness prevailed in this

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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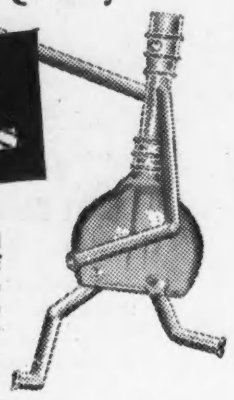

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market as stocks grew large and demand dropped off. Prices lacked firmness, many suppliers offering the oil at lower prices in order to stimulate buying interest. The lowest quotation reported last week was $17 a pound, a decline of $1.50 a pound. Other quotations ranged up to $23 a pound. The quality of recent shipments was said to be quite varied.

Peppermint — Although the range of prices remained unchanged, natural oil selling at $7.25 to $8.25 a pound and the redistilled article at $7.60 to $8.75, it was reported that there were fluctuations within the range, both upward and downward. Some handlers reported tightening of supplies in the country, although spot stocks were in fairly good shape. It would seem that shippers were holding on to remaining stocks until it might be possible to ascertain the size of the crop presently being grown.

Petitgrain—While the spot market was unchanged, ranging in price from $3.75 to $4.50 a pound, it was reported that there have been several recent offers from Paraguay at much reduced prices.

Rose—The French crop was reported to be rather poor this year. There was a great deal of rain during the blossoming season with the result that the flowers were unable to open fully as is necessary for the best possible oil production. There was also no substantial carryover from the previous year. In the opinion of observers, therefore, a short supply and high prices were to be expected. Bulgarian oil was said to be coming to the market from time to time, but the cost was, in many instances, prohibitive. On the spot market there continued to be offers at prices of $41 to $45 per ounce.

Spearmint—Some new firmness was exhibited by this market, although the oil could still be had in some quarters for as little as $5.50 a pound. More generally, prices were somewhat stronger, ranging to $6.25 a pound. There was not too much of the oil to be had either on spot or in the country, but neither has there been any large demand.

Wormseed—According to suppliers, it was virtually impossible to obtain replacements of this material. It was believed that there was little, if any, of the oil left in the country. If there was any more, it was felt that shippers were holding on to it in the hope of getting still higher returns. At any rate, the outlook was toward a serious shortage at least until Fall, when the next crop becomes ready for market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Production of this important aromatic was still hampered by the scarcity of benzaldehyde. In some places, it was reported, production has continued and usual consumers could obtain their required quantities. However, there was only a limited supply elsewhere. Quotations ranged from $1.95 to $2.65 a pound. During 1950 production of this material totaled 168,600 pounds. Sales during the same period were valued at $212,200.

Benzylidin Acetone—Depending upon producer and quantity, this chemical could be had on the spot market at prices ranging from $1.68 to $2.45 per pound. Supplies, while not large, seemed to be adequate to meet all normal demands.

Ethyl Oenanthate—A rather small item of limited use, there appeared to be fairly good stocks at prices of $1 to $1.50 per pound. Demand continued at a normal pace. According to a compilation prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission, there were 12,800 pounds of this chemical produced in 1950, sales amounted to $8,400.

Linalool—The bois de rose derivative has shown signs of easing now that the oil has become more available. There continued to be a good deal of strength in the prices because of the cost of the basic material as well as the increased cost of production. Quotations ranged from $6.80 to $7.50 per pound. There has been no change in the lignaloe wood oil derivative, although prices for the oil were said to have risen sharply at the origin in recent weeks. In 1950 production of all types totaled 135,300 pounds. During the same period sales were made at a total value of $497,800.

Linalyl Acetate—Like linalool, this material gave indication of improving with the arrival of good quantities of bois de rose oil. While there continued to be some of the 90-92 percent grade at prices as low as $6.75 a pound, there has been some strengthening of prices in some quarters, making for a range up to $7.60 a pound. Prices for the 96-98 percent grade were quoted between $7.20 and $8 a pound. Petitgrain oil having grown a good deal tighter in recent months, material prepared from that oil has gained some strength. It could be obtained at prices of $5 to $6.50 per pound. Production in 1950 amounted 79,200 pounds. Sales worth $281,700 were made.

Phenylacetic Acid—Producers reported sales of this item to be rather erratic. As a precursor for penicillin it enjoyed large interest from pharmaceutical producers, from time to time. As a perfume ingredient, it had a more steady if smaller demand. The latter grade was unchanged in price, ranging from $1.45 to $1.75 a pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — With all the necessary basic chemicals scarce or allocated in other directions, production of this widely-used alcohol continued to be extremely difficult. One large manufacturer reported having sufficient stocks to meet the needs of regular consumers. Other producers were able to offer only very limited amounts. The range of quotations was unchanged at $1.65 to $2.15 per pound. A total of 786,900 pounds of this material was produced during 1950. At the same time, 622,200 pounds were sold by producers at a value of $758,200.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Nickel oxide moved higher by 4¾ cents per pound last week as a result of the increase in the price of the metal. The orange grades of shellac, after being on the weak side for several weeks, firmed up enough to gain 2 cents per pound.

Demand for most everything was still going along at good levels. There was some softening here and there in the overall market but it was not of serious proportions. Antimony oxide continued as one of the tightest materials. It ranged from unavailable to only fair. Efforts were being made to have the price raised through Washington. Cobalt was tight and this showed in the market for cobalt blue. The color was very hard to come by. Cobalt oxide was very tight but the demand was a little less than it had been. There was no change in the lead pigments situation. Red and yellow cadmiums were tight as a result of the tightness in the metal.

The synthetic resins business was good although there was the slight falling off in demand that had been noted for some weeks. This was not great enough to have any serious effect. Natural gums were said to have improved a little. Interest was reported to be a little more evident lately and goods were moving at a higher rate. Demand for shellac was better than it had been and the Calcutta market was reported to be stronger. Casein was not in heavy demand. Both imported and domestic held on price. European material priced lower than Argentine was still not being taken in anything resembling large volume.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Nickel oxide, black, 4¾c. per lb.
Shellac, Lemon No. 1, No. 2, Superfine, TN, 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 2c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	175.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The quotations on this material last week ran to 44½c. in carloads and 45½c. in less than carloads. Supply was very tight. It was stated by one source that it had none to sell. Another said it was not quoting because its production was all committed and there were also some uncertainties as to what the price might be. Another producer's supply also was reported very tight although this source was expecting some relief when its new plant begins functioning. Still another producer said it cannot get delivery on ore and that its plant was dormant. Because of the price of antimony metal, efforts have been made through Washington to raise the price of the oxide, but as of last week there were still no tangible results.

Black, Carbon—A report from the Bureau of Mines shows that the daily average production of carbon black in April increased 3 percent over March and that shipments of contact black decreased 16 percent. Stocks increased 10 percent. Exports of furnace black in March decreased 2,778,000 pounds from February.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1951	81,113,000	54,718,000	135,831,000
March, 1951	80,714,000	55,716,000	136,430,000
April, 1950	55,669,000	49,865,000	105,534,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	307,088,000	214,522,000	521,610,000
Jan.-Apr., 1950	209,191,000	193,529,000	402,720,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1951	79,011,000	47,925,000	126,936,000
March, 1951	78,398,000	58,895,000	137,293,000
April, 1950	62,130,000	52,787,000	114,917,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	302,951,000	204,628,000	507,579,000
Jan.-Apr., 1950	240,944,000	216,959,000	457,903,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1951	25,988,000	75,208,000	101,196,000
March, 1951	23,886,000	68,415,000	92,301,000
April, 1950	63,113,000	94,142,000	157,255,000
Jan.-Apr., 1951	25,988,000	75,208,000	101,196,000
Jan.-Apr., 1950	63,113,000	94,142,000	157,255,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1951	[1]	[1]	[1]
March, 1951	12,655,000	26,536,000	39,191,000
April, 1950	12,280,000	23,232,000	35,512,000
Jan.-Mar., 1951	41,397,000	71,321,000	112,718,000
Jan.-Mar., 1950	[2]32,054,000	[2]67,009,000	99,063,000

[1] Not available.
[2] Revised.

Blue, Cobalt—This item was in a scarce position all around as a result of the scarcity of cobalt. At least one producer stated that it was not making it because of the difficulty in obtaining cobalt.

Cobalt Oxide—The 70-71%, black, continued at $1.60 a pound last week. The demand was reported to have eased off a little bit but the item was still tight and it was expected to stay that way as a result of the tightness in cobalt.

Green, Chrome—The Bureau of Census reports that the March production of the CP amounted to 741 short tons, an increase as compared to the previous month's figure of 601 short tons. It was also higher than the output of 633 short tons that was produced in March of 1950.

Lead Pigments—There were no appreciable changes in the market for these products during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The pigments continued in tight supply, largely as a result of the shortage of the metal. The demand held up at the usual strong levels.

Nickel Oxide—The black last week advanced 4¾c. per pound, reflecting the recent advance in the price of nickel. This made the new price 63¼c. per pound. The item continued in a very tight position and was under allocation.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—The Bureau of Census issued figures recently which indicated that the March production of this item amounted to 504 short tons. This figure includes quantities from one plant that had previously not reported. The production for the previous year was listed at 381 short tons. In March a year ago it was 338 short tons.

Red Cadmium—There was a certain amount of the CP available, but because of the shortage in cadmium, there was not very much. Demand, it was said, had slowed up a bit as consumers were turning to other materials that were in greater availability. The lithopone was also in a tight supply position.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The output of the CP in March of this year, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 2,769 short tons, an increase over the February production of 2,719 short tons. It was considerably over the output of 1,857 short tons recorded for March of 1950.

Yellow, Cadmium—The CP, although not a big mover in the trade, was in a satisfactory demand last week. The supply, however, was not great because of the difficulty in obtaining cadmium.

Yellow, Zinc—The output in March of this year, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Census, was 598 short tons. This was a little lower than the previous month's figure of 609 short tons, and considerably above the figure of 288 short tons for March of 1950.

Synthetic Resins

Business, on the whole, was continuing at good levels during the past week. There was some easing, when it was examined against the peak that was established some months back, but this easing was still of a minor nature and its overall effect was not very considerable. It meant for the most part that consumers were finding producers' allocation systems a little easier and deliveries being made with a little more speed. Part of the easing in the demand was thought to be a result of large inventories that consumers had built up and were now consuming. It was felt that there might be a lessened demand for the next month or so, which would be the usual thing to expect in the summer, and that after that the requirements of consumers would go up. Melamines were extremely tight and it would not be surprising if they became tighter. Urea-formaldehydes were fairly free. Alkyds were said to have loosened considerably. Phenolics were very tight. Announcement was made by one producer during the past few days that it had reduced the price of melamine compounds for the plastics industry by 20c. per pound.

Members of the Plastic Products Industry Advisory Committee have asked the Office of Price Stabilization for a price determining method tailored to the particular needs of the custom segment of the industry. They maintain that the mechanics of CPR 22, now covering the industry, are practically unworkable for the custom molders in pricing new items.

Natural Resins

The demand for gums was said to have picked up a little last week. It was said that more interest was being shown and that more goods was moving. Generally speaking, supplies were strong enough to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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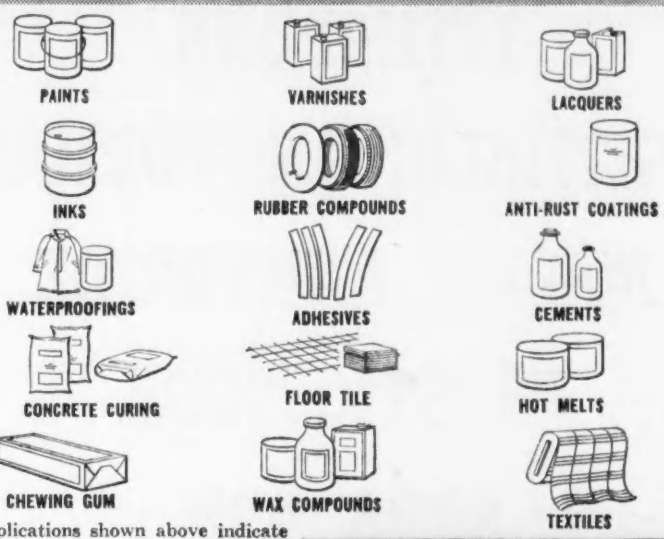

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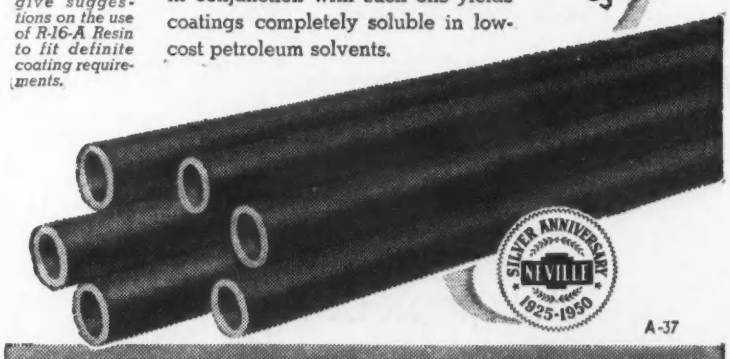

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meet the requirements of the market. There were some grades, of course, that were tighter than others. This resulted largely from the lack of ordering that characterized the market right after the price freeze was announced. High import prices, that made it impossible to sell at a profit here, naturally had an effect in discouraging imports. One importer said last week that there were signs that the prices at the source were beginning to come down and said that this might have been the result of an absence of orders from customers in this country. While supplies were in a reasonably good position at this time, it was thought that there might be a tightening up in a month or so in some of the items that had been in the strongest demand.

Shellac—The orange grades were 2c. higher in price last week but the bleached bonedry and refined held to their previously established prices. The market was steady and appeared to be a bit on the upward side. The demand was reported to be better than it had been and there was more interest being shown than there had been for several weeks. The Calcutta market was moving up and it was not quite clear why. The amount of trade that market had been doing with this country recently was not considered sufficient to give it much strength. One opinion was that other countries were buying from Calcutta in sufficient amounts to strengthen the market. The crop in that country this year is a good one and some of it should be making its appearance on this market shortly. Supply here was of sufficient strength to take care of the requirements of the trade without any particular difficulty, although the opinion was advanced again that there might be some shortages evident next month or shortly thereafter. Very little buying has been done by American importers since the price was frozen and that was expected to become apparent with any sharp increase in demand. This would probably be seen in the better quality material sooner than in the other grades.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices held last week on both the imported and the domestic materials. There was little interest that was being shown in the material from the Argentine, although the price stayed where it had been. There was not a great deal of the material on hand down there and for that reason the producers were not in any great hurry to sell. Buyers here were pretty much aloof from the market, as they had been for some weeks. Just what the reason was was hard to say but it appeared to be a combination of plenty of inventory and uncertainty as to the future prices. European material was being offered at lower prices, but that, too, was not causing any great stir. French lactic was said to be available at 31¾c., duty paid. The Danish material was running to about 35c. to 36c., duty paid, and the product from Switzerland was about comparable in price. Domestic material continued in the slow demand that had characterized it for some time and supply was at a high point at this time. This was just about the peak of the flush, but that, it was said, might be one of the reasons for the lack of interest. Buyers often hold back at the flush season while waiting to see just what prices will do. It was also thought that price regulations might be having something to do with the lack of interest.

April production of dry casein was estimated at 2,250,000 pounds, a gain of 5 percent from a year earlier and 10 percent from the five-year average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The seasonal gain from March to April was less than a year earlier and less than the average increase for the years 1945-49. During the first four months of 1951, output totaled 6,655,000 pounds, a gain of 11 percent from both a year earlier and the five-year average.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein rose sharply during April. At the end of the month, holdings were 3,300,000 pounds, a gain of 40 percent from a year earlier and 18 percent from the five-year average for the date. Stocks on the same date in past years ranged from 2,325,000 pounds in 1948 to 10,167,000 pounds in 1942.

Charcoal—Prices on hardwood briquets were reported to be holding at the previously established levels. The supply had been in a tight position since the autumn months, but recently it was reported that there was a slight easing apparent.

Cobalt Driers—Tightness still prevailed in the market for these materials last week, although there had been a little easing apparent. There was not expected to be any improvement in the supply while the tight situation prevailed in the metal. The prices were unchanged at the following levels:—linoleate, fused, 8½%,

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HASKELL, NEW JERSEY

62¼c. per pound and the liquid, 6%, 51¾c. per pound; naphthenate, liquid, 6%, 42¼c. per pound; resinate, fused, 3%, 26½c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended June 8 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.					
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)				New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	*...	$8.10	$8.10	$8.10	$8.10	$9.95 $10.70
D	...	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95 10.70
E	...	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95 10.70
F	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
G	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
H	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
I	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
K	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
M	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
N	...	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
WG	...	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15 10.90
WW	...	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45 11.20
X	...	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45 11.20
	Drums					
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts	...	1,255	124	70	169	
Shipments	...	...	...	...	1,468	
Stocks	...	13,374	13,498	13,568	12,269	

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thurs., tankcars, f.o.b. . gal. (7 lbs.). .85
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. . gal. (7 lbs.). 1.05

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	...	.75¾	.77¾	.77¾	.77¾
Sales, bbls.	...	...	4,000	...	...
Receipts, bbls	...	1,362	131	240	747
Shipments, bbls.	...	791	324	95	95
Stocks, bbls.	...	4,498	4,305	4,450	5,102

* No market, holiday.

Cleveland Paint Club Golf Outing Thursday

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first golf party of the season June 14 at Manakiki Country Club. Tee-off time is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. sharp.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company marked the fiftieth anniversary of its warehouse and service unit in Buffalo, N. Y., on May 29.

Max A. Minnig, sales manager of the carbon black division of Witco Chemical Company, New York, took a party of twenty company salesmen on a tour of carbon black plants in Texas and Louisiana recently.

Paint Industry Seeks Data on Federal Needs

The paint industry advisory committee asked the National Production Authority June 6 to appoint a committee to study the government's paint requirements. The committee would have the dual purpose of getting government estimates on defense paint requirements for quarterly periods, and study the impact which these requirements would have on supplies of scarce material. It would also recommend substitutions or changes in specifications of types of paint.

Industry spokesmen said a complete picture of defense requirements for paint would help in planning to meet the requirements and would give an idea of how much paint would be left over for civilian customers. They also said that a number of substitutions could possibly be made for certain defense paint needs which would relieve the pressure on paint materials in critical supply.

NPA reported it is considering putting lead chemicals under the supervision of the chemical division. At present, lead chemicals are classified as lead and are under controls of the lead, tin and zinc division.

Pitts. Coke Names Avery Plasticizer Division Head

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has named Henry Avery manager of the plasticizer division. Mr. Avery will be responsible for directing and coordinating the division's sales, production, technical service and development activities. He was previously associated with Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., both at its Florida naval stores plant and as plasticizer sales and product development engineer at the company's Boston headquarters.

Tallow Miscella Chart Offered

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has prepared a tallow miscella concentration chart for processors. The new chart covers mixtures of tallow in commercial heptane, giving the concentration by weight. Copies of the chart will be furnished processors on request made direct to American Mineral Spirits Company, 230 North Michigan avenue, Chicago 1.

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GLOSS OIL 60
GLOSS OIL 65
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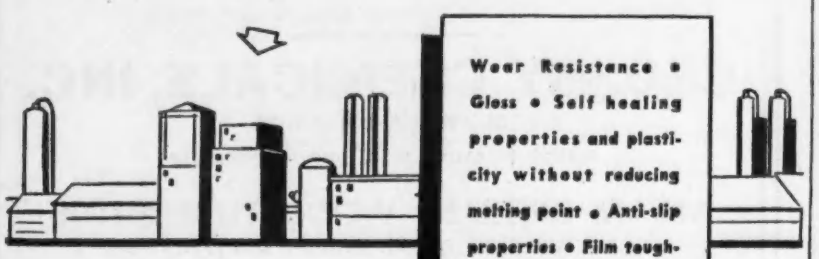

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N.Y. Paint Club Names 1951-52 Committee Heads

M. H. Corbin, newly-elected president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association (OPD, 5/21/51), has appointed the following committee chairmen for 1951-52:—

Better business practices, James H. Abraham, Clover Leaf Paint & Varnish Corporation; trade sales, Lester Arnstein, Arnesto Paint Company; industrial finishes, Clarence W. Slocum, Beckwith-Chandler Division, Devoe & Raynolds Company; industrial maintenance sales, V. L. Sinisi; joint coordinating with New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, W. G. Randolph, Randolph Products Company; program, Arthur B. Mullaly, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation; membership, K. W. Ericson, Titanium Pigment Division, National Lead Company.

Civic affairs, G. Klinkenstein, Maas & Waldstein Company; constitution and by-laws, Augustus R. DeVos, Breinig Brothers, Inc.; technical training, E. Harold Shakespeare, Titanine, Inc.; credits and collections, Arthur Fuchs; masonry products, A. E. Horn, A. C. Horn Company, division of Sun Chemical Corporation; public relations, Renshaw Smith, jr., Devoe & Raynolds, and raw material and equipment markets, Charles F. Guignon, Guignon & Green, Inc., and W. F. Whitescarver, American Cyanamid Company.

Carlton Rose, T. H. Chilton Get ASA Service Awards

Carlton H. Rose, director of the specifications department, National Lead Company, Washington, D. C., has been awarded a certificate of service by the American Standards Association in recognition of his work in the development of American standards. Mr. Rose is a member of the ASA standards council, representing the American Society for Testing Materials. Also awarded a certificate by ASA is Dr. Thomas H. Chilton, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Dr. Chilton has just retired as a member of the standards council of ASA, where he represented the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Standard Tube Changes Name

Standard Specialty & Tube Company, Rochester, Pa., changed its name to Standard Collapsible Tube Company on June 1. The new corporate name was chosen as more fittingly descriptive of its products and service. No change was made in personnel or management. The firm recently moved its plant and offices from New Brighton to Rochester, Pa.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan Golf Outing Friday

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold a golf outing June 15 at the Plymouth Country Club. In addition to golf, softball and tennis, various indoor sports are scheduled, followed by a lobster dinner.

Gasoline Additive Prices Cut by duPont Company

The two principal gasoline additives made by the petroleum chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., designated as No. 5 and No. 22, have been reduced in price 5 and 6 percent, respectively. In the East, on a carlot basis, this amounts to a reduction on No. 5 from the former price of 59 cents per pound to 55 cents. In the case of No. 22 antioxidant, decrease is from $1.17 per pound in carlot quantities in the East to $1.10 per pound. These prices became effective June 1, and corresponding reductions prevail in all delivery areas.

Plant Food Council

—*Continued from page 5*

executive committee and committee chairman.

Entertainment Activities

Entertainment features of the convention will include the annual golf and tennis tournaments and special events for the ladies. W. T. Wright, vice-president, F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., is chairman of the 1951 convention committee. Heading up other committees for the 1951 sessions are the following:—Credentials, J. C. Crissey, president; G. L. F. Soil Building Service, Ithaca, N. Y.; golf, Dean R. Gidney, United States Potash Company, New York; tennis, Alfred J. Dickinson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; hospitality, Fred J. Woods, president, The Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla., and ladies, Mrs. J. D. Stewart, jr., Louisville, Ky.

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USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties

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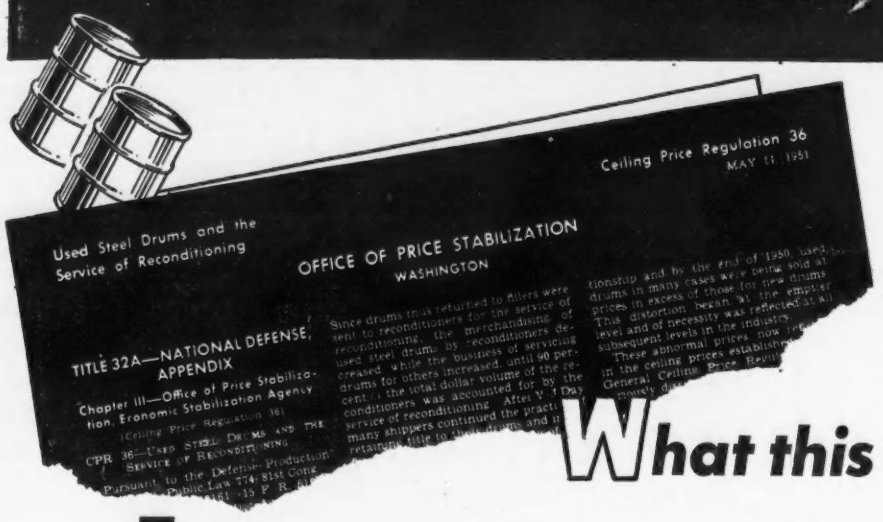
The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Virginia

Attention of Manufacturers!

URGENT MESSAGE about . . . . . STEEL DRUMS


Used Steel Drums and the Service of Reconditioning
OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
WASHINGTON
Ceiling Price Regulation 36
MAY 11, 1951
TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency
(Ceiling Price Regulation 36)
CPR 36—USED STEEL DRUMS AND THE SERVICE OF RECONDITIONING
Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 774, 81st Congress, 64 Stat. 798; 15 F. R. 4

Newark Steel Drum Company, Linden, New Jersey
Acme Steel Drum Company, Newark, New Jersey

OUR PLEDGE and DUTY:
COMPLIANCE WITH CEILING PRICE REGULATION 36.
OUR BUSINESS:
RECONDITIONING STEEL DRUMS.

What this message means to You:

FROM PAGE 2, SEC. 3
OF REGULATIONS:

"**SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for raw steel drums—(a) Sales by persons other than persons who purchased for resale. The ceiling price, f.o.b. point of shipment, for raw steel drums when sold by a person other than a person who purchased for resale and shipped from any point other than a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington is the applicable price set forth in Table A of this regulation. When shipment is made from a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington, an amount not in excess of $0.25 per drum may be added to the applicable price in Table A.**

TABLE A

Capacities:	*Price per Drum*
30 to 39 gallons, inclusive	$1.50
40 to 58 gallons, inclusive	1.75

"

NOTE... *ceiling price for the sale of empty used 55-gal. 18-guage steel drums is* **$1.75**

We invite you to deal with the largest... and a completely responsible... steel drum organization.

1. It will help to get you a fair price for your empty steel drums and cut down the cost of your raw materials because of lower packaging costs.

2. It will relieve the shortage of steel by eliminating the Speculators and Hoarders.

3. It will assure you of a continued supply of your raw materials because of the availability and turn-over of Steel Shipping drums.

4. It will enable you to work with RESPONSIBLE Steel Drum Reconditioners who can now pay the highest ceiling prices for second-hand drums.

5. Your reconditioner can now sell the fully reconditioned steel drum to your raw material suppliers at fair ceiling prices.

***6.** You may now call upon us to pick up all empty steel drums at your plant. We will return the deposit drums to your suppliers for immediate credit and we will pay you ceiling prices for your surplus drums.

**This applies only to Metropolitan area of New York State, New Jersey and New England.*

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY
LINDEN, N. J.
Phone Linden 2-4466

ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY
560 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 3-0900

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Presents
Oronite Naphthenate Driers

ORONITE NAPHTHENATE DRIERS are products of the ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY. Manufactured from Naphthenic Acid derived from the highest quality California crude, and produced by an organization with twenty years experience, the name ORONITE guarantees highest quality and uniformity.

ORONITE NAPHTHENATE DRIERS available include all standard concentrations of the regular metallic naphthenates.

we also offer . . . Oronite Copper Naphthenate for mildew and rotproofing in grades to meet the commercial standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.
In addition to these ORONITE products, we offer a complete line of Tallate Driers of superior color, compatibility and stability. Also,
Octoate Driers having all the unique characteristics associated with this type.
NAFTONE products are available from several convenient shipping points — literature and data available upon request.

NAFTONE, INC.
515 Madison Avenue New York 22, N. Y.

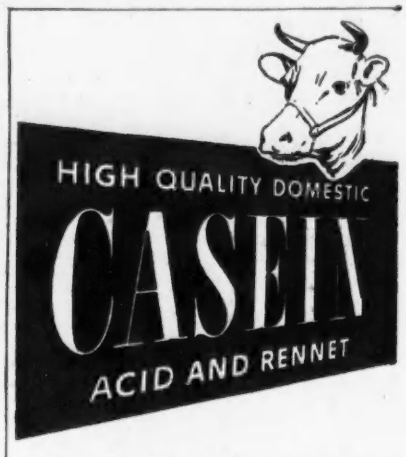
Current Prices

—Continued from page 39

Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c.l. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G pigments, bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l. works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth., bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	25	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls. dms. works,	lb.	.28	.30
NF, VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers' bgs. works.	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.35	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		4.10	—
NF, gran. dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide kgs works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅜-	—
50%, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17⅜-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	—
red, seal, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.18¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ½c higher than bgs			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd. dms	lb.	.42	—
Resinate precip. dms. frt alld	lb	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		6.65	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs		7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs. c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs.		6.05	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn bgs. c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran bbls. dms	lb	.33	.34
powd bbls	lb	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs		8.60	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent fiber dms. under 1,000 lbs., works	lb	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate dms c.l. works	lb	1180	1.60
l.c.l. same basis	lb	1220	14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms. c.l.	lb.	24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate 17% sol. ZrO bbls., works	lb	26½	—
Carbonate basic cake, bbls works	lb	30½	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white grd. bbls. or bgs works	lb	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs. c.l. works	lb	44	—
5 tons, works	lb	44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	45	48
Zirconium oxide, 98½-99%, white, milled electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.65
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.33½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼-	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consistent weakness in the oils and fats market brought further price declines last week, affecting the entire list. Trading continued listless. Offerings were liberal with consumers showing little interest, except for actual requirements. Price index declined 8.2 points.

Crude cottonseed oil dropped sharply, with sales taking place at a decline of 2¼ cents per pound for the week, while corn, peanut and soybean oils were fractionally lower.

Lower cost of vegetable oils finally reached fatty acids, which were reduced from ½ cent to 2 cents per pound. Red oils, stearic acid and tallow fatty acid also were cut 2 cents per pound.

Tallow and greases dropped drastically, under moderate trading. High grades declined 1 cent per pound, while low grades fell 1½ cents at least. This market closed unsettled, with offerings liberal and buyers at the sidelines. This affected other animal oils. Grease oils were reduced, 1 to 1½ cents per pound, as to grade; neatsfood oil, 1½ cents and tallow oil, 1½ cents.

Poor demand for linseed oil further unsettled the market and crushers reduced asking prices fractionally. Firm bids it was intimated could have shaded quotations. Consumers were reported practically out of the market. Other drying oils also were lower. Refined fish oil was dropped 1 cent per pound, following reported sales of crude menhaden oil at 2 cents below the ceiling. Oiticica oil was reduced 1 cent per pound. Dehydrated castor oil was unchanged, but lower cost of other drying oils has reduced demand considerably.

Germany was a heavy purchaser of oils and fats last week. According to trade reports contracts were placed for June-July shipment of the following products: 2,000 tons of coconut oil; 6,600 tons, copra; 4,000 tons fish oils; 1,500 tons, peanut oil; 8,500 tons soybean oil.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures lacked stability last week under liberal liquidation in July which carried prices into new low ground for this move and new lows for the season for December forward. Lack of consuming demand for cash oil and sharp decline of crude dominated the market. Trading was active, chiefly professional and mixed. Other vegetable oils, tallow and greases also registered sharp declines.

Crude cottonseed oil declined 2¼c. per pound for the week. Sales were reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. in the Valley, prompt shipment. New crop oil sold at 16c., August shipment and offered at 14¾c. for October-December.

Department of Agriculture announced June 1 that price support loans on the 1951 crop cottonseed will be available at $65.50 per ton for basis grade (100) and that in areas where a purchase program may be necessary purchases will be made at $61.50 a ton basis grade (100) cottonseed. The supports reflect 90 percent of the January 15, 1951, parity price of $71 a ton for average quality seed.

Sale and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	640	22.00	19.90	20.05S
September	798	19.35	18.12	18.20S
October	498	17.88	17.21	17.24S
December	697	17.60	17.10	17.10S
January	10	17.17	17.00	17.00@17.05
March	117	17.40	17.03	17.00@17.03
May	11	16.98	16.98	16.80@16.98
1952				
September	1	16.50	16.50	16.40@16.50
October	1	16.00	16.00	15.75@16.00

Total sales, 2,823 tankcars, including switches.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, bleached, 1c. per lb.
Coconut, fatty acid, 1½c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, 2¼c. per lb.
Fish oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Greases, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
oil, 1½c. to 2½c. per lb.
Linseed, fatty caid, 4/10c. per lb.
oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, 1½c. per lb.
Oiticica, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¾c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Red oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean, fatty acid, 1½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
oil, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 9, 1950
197.5	205.7	214.7	117.3	119.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil and crude soybean oils were quoted at the same price, 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading continued light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, old process quoted at $79 per ton, sacked and solvent, $77.50 per ton Memphis. Soybean bean meal, $68 to $70 per ton, f.o.b. mills, this section. Crop very late throughout this territory.

Linseed Oil

Further price declines featured this market last week. Asking prices for raw oil were reduced to 20.60c. per pound, tankcars, zone for prompt and forward delivery. Trading was at a standstill and with the market unsettled, firm bids could have further shaded quotations for sizable quantities. Demand for oil against contracts also was disappointing as the volume withdrawn was materially below this time last year.

Minneapolis.—A little better inquiry was reported on linseed oil late last week as crushers reduced the price of raw oil to 19.8c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Actual bookings, however, continued thin as buyers preferred to wait on the sidelines to see how far down prices will slide. Shipping directions during the week were better than in the preceding week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,540,000	8,760,000
Since Sept. 1	394,780,000	321,500,000

Flaxseed—Market continued easy, declining 5c. per bushel. Business quiet.

Minneapolis.—The flaxseed market continued soft as offerings and demand held light. There was a bit of firmness early in the week due to some export bookings; otherwise, action was drab. Bids were reduced 5c. a bushel to $3.90, with some unposted bids placed at $3.85.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	156,400	697,000	57,800	192,100
Since Sept. 1	24,873,300	15,258,300	4,230,800	3,148,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading has slackened with the lower cost of competing oils. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Coconut—Market became easier after export business dried up. About 2,000 tons were sold to Germany. Crude oil dropped to 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, and 14¼c. New York.

Copra—Some 6,600 tons were reported sold for shipment to Germany. Market became easier, when buying terminated. Shipments declined to $185 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for prompt and $180 for forward positions.

Corn—Crude was easier and dropped

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons April	Tons March
Receipts	15,275	*37,112
Crushed	164,607	*229,448
Stocks at mills	243,173	*392,505

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	55,036,000	*77,628,000
Stocks at mills	12,295,000	*20,896,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	65,744,000	*95,400,000
Factory and whse. stocks	231,652,000	*226,325,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	74,670	*106,325
Stocks at mills	105,949	*130,717

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	36,261	*55,180
Stocks at mills	40,159	*54,410

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	152,280	*76,755
Stocks at mills	152,957	*51,551

* Revised. 1Includes 15,360 bales first cut, 33,352 bales second cut, and 3,588 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 536.9; first cut, 556.9; second cut, 605.2; and mill run, 544.7 pounds. 2Includes 29,844 bales first cut, 16,807 bales second cut, and 6,306 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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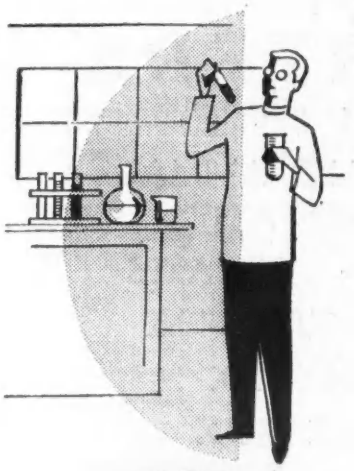

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¾c. with lower competing oils. Sales were reported at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was lower at 21⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Further weakness in crude was reflected in refined and tankcars were lower and nominal at 22¼c. per pound, New York basis. Trading continued slow.

Oiticica—Cheaper linseed oil weakened this market and offerings were reduced 1c. Liquid was quiet and quoted at 30c. to 32c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon seller. Light trading was reported at the lower price.

Olive—Liberal offerings continued to unsettled edible oil. Demand was restricted to small quantities for actual requirements. Drums were nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, duty paid on spot. It was reported that bids for sizable lots could have shaded this level. Olive foots continued quiet. Light stocks on spot were offered at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Palm—Lower competing oils caused prices to decline ¼c. Light stocks on spot were quoted at 27c. to 27¼c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Peanut—Prices were easier and off ¾c. Crude oil was nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, following sales of 18¼c. Refined oil also was lower at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government last week released peanuts for about sixty tankcars of oil.

Rapeseed—Demand was slow and market easier and nominal at 27c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Prices were off fractionally for the week. Crude oil was held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for June shipment. Oil was offered at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, June-July shipment. October-December was nominal at 15c. Refined oil was lower and quoted at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	45	18.05	17.05	17.05@17.25
September	37	16.60	16.00	15.95@16.00
October	34	15.45	15.00	15.00@15.10
November	1	14.85	14.85	14.75@14.99
December	47	14.90	14.50	14.51S
January	1	14.41	14.42	14.25@14.35
March	17	14.45	14.30	14.30S
May	14	14.50	14.25	14.20@14.25

Total sales, 196 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Light trading was reported at 31½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Buying interest was spasmodic and confined to actual requirements. Drums were unchanged at 41½c. to 42c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Imports totaled 599 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were reduced 1c. to 1½c. per pound, depending upon grade, last week. Trading was light at the lower levels. Market was unsettled at the close under liberal offerings and little buying interest. Choice white was quoted at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; B white, 12c.; yellow, 10½c.; house, 10¼c., and brown, 9⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Active export demand featured this market. Yugoslavia was in the market for 11,000,000 pounds and Germany, 15,000,000 pounds.

Tallow—Market broke sharply, declines ranging from 1c. for high to 1½c. per pound for lower grades. Trading was moderate at lower levels. Fancy was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and extra, 13¾c. Special was weak and offered at 12¾c., same. Buying interest dried up late in the week.

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oils and prices broke sharply while edible oils were unchanged and fairly steady. Grease oils declined 1½c. to 2½c. per pound, depending upon grade. No. 1 was quoted at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 22½c. to 23c., and prime burning, 24½c. to 25c., same basis. Neatsfoot oil was lower, off 1½c. per pound. Fifteen degrees, was quoted at 39½c. to 40c. per pound, as to seller; 20 degrees, 38½c. to 39c. and 30 degrees, 37½c. to 38c. Tallow acidless oil declined to 20½c. to 21c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Oleo oil was in limited supply and remained steady at 22¼c. to 23½c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 18c. to 19c. per pound, barrels, as to seller.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers for shipment from Newfoundland were still scarce. Norwegian oil for shipment was quoted at 17c. to 19c. per pound, drums, New York basis, depending upon acidity. Business was quiet. Stocks on spot were scarce.

Refined Fish—Lower cost of crude and poor demand weakened refined grades and prices were dropped 1c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 19c. per pound, tankcars New York, and alkali refined at 20c., same basis. Drums commanded the usual markup. Inquiry for crude was quiet. Market was easier and quoted nominally at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Sales of 4,000 tons were reported at this figure for shipment to Germany. Some distressed oil in tankcars was reported sold at 13c. works.

Los Angeles.—Interest was slow during the past week with buyers keeping close watch on the tallow and vegetable oil markets. Pricewise, the market appears soft although offerings of Monterey crude sardine oil are at the ceiling level. One car of crude tuna oil traded at 11c. per pound, f.o.b., San Pedro, setting the market at this level with no current offerings.

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	April	March
Receipts	393,075	436,400
Crushed	658,393	742,106
Stocks at mills	1,618,613	1,883,931

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	21,915,000	240,426,000
Stocks at mills	50,975,000	50,460,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	180,217,000	201,472,000
Factory and whse. stocks	129,343,000	95,790,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	512,003	580,330
Stocks at mills	172,174	141,115

Fatty Acids

Weakness in basic fats and oils resulted in lower prices for most fatty acids. Stearic acid, red oil, tallow fatty acid, and double distilled coconut fatty acid, were reduced 2c. per pound and single distilled coconut acid, 1½c. per pound. Cottonseed fatty acid was cut ½c. and soybean 1½c. per pound. Trading was still light at the lower levels, with consumers restricting demand to actual requirements.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Forty-one percent sacked meal was available in ample quantities at $80 per ton Memphis and $79 Georgia and South Carolina mills, June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Resale offerings still liberal. Export business active.

Minneapolis.—Working of considerable tonnage for export propped the sagging linseed meal market last week and prices held at about the same levels as in the preceding week. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment at $49.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis. July-August offerings were quoted $1 a ton higher than prompt. Expeller linseed meal was priced at $50.50 per ton. Shipments, which included the export tonnage, were heaviest in the nine weeks.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	16,800,000	12,720,000
Since Sept. 1	707,230,000	637,931,000

Peanut Meal—Domestic and export interest was slow and supplies seem to be ample. Last week the government released peanuts for crushing about 2,500 tons of forty-five percent meal in the Southeast. Forty-five percent old process

—*Continued on page 78*

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FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

1—8' x 12' ALL STAINLESS STEEL Feinc Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, string discharge, with blankets and STAINLESS STEEL trough, repulper, receivers, vacuum pump, motors, reducers, etc. ETAO #387.

1—6' x 10' Oliver PRECOAT Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, all steel.

1—8' x 12' Oliver Lead-Wood Vacuum Filter, Acid-Resisting.

3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6 x 14', 11'6 x 18'.

2—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESSES: 1—30" x 30"; 1—24" x 24", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 36 leaves on 4" centers.

1—Kilby 39x39 CI Filter Press, open delivery.

CRYSTALLIZERS OR RIBBON MIXERS

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

DRYERS

1—70" x 40' STAINLESS STEEL Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Louisville Rotary Dryer with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers 32" x 90" complete.

1—Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 8 shelves 42" x 42".

1—6' x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes. Also two 6' x 27' Davenport, same type.

2—Proctor & Schwartz 10 truck Dryers, each 2500 sq. ft.

STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS

3—42" All Stainless Steel Centrifugals, Amer. T&M Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing, shaft, unloader, and 40 H.P. variable speed Slip Ring 3/60/440 V. 1200 RPM motor with full controls. Suspended bottom discharge type. Now at Newark.

RAYMOND PULVERIZERS

2—5-roll Raymond High Side Pulverizers, including separators, exhausters, cyclones, tubular collectors and inter-connecting piping.

CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGALS

1—18 x 28" Bird Continuous Solid Bowl Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL Bowl, bronze cover. Also 24" x 38" centrifugal with solid stainless steel tapered bowl, other parts of monel.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, STAINLESS STEEL horiz. basket, bronze cover, with 10 H.P. motor.

1—36 x 40" Bird-Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal Filter, STAINLESS STEEL horizontal basket, 25 H.P. motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Copper Rectifying Column, 6 sections, 30" dia. x 33' high, bubble cap type.

6—Ross 20 gal. heavy duty Pony Mixers.

1—1800 gal. open top, jacketed, Stainless Steel Tank.

1—Abbe 175 gal. Buhrstone-Lined Pebble Mill, M.D.

15—Dry Powder Mixers and Bleachers, rotary and horizontal ribbon type, 100 to 5000 lb. capacity.

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2—6' DIA. x 30' HIGH STAINLESS STEEL BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS.
2—PATTERSON 6'x10', 6'x8' BUHRSTONE LINED PEBBLE MILLS.
3—2,000-GAL. CLOSED, JACKETED, AGITATED STEEL KETTLES, 200 PSI.
2—LINK BELT ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, 5'2"x20', 2'7"x8', MONEL.
2—BAKER PERKINS 150-GAL. DOUBLE ARM JACKETED MIXERS OR SHREDDERS.
2—STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 10'6"x25', 9'x32'.
2—BAUER 36", 30" MOTOR DRIVEN ATTRITION MILLS.
1—MOJONNIER DOUBLE EFFECT STAINLESS STEEL EVAPORATOR, 165 SQ. FT.

1—Glasscote 750 gal. glass-lined steam-jacketed Kettle.
3—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 36"x84", 42"x120".
6—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
3—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15', 5'x30'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 4'x5', 3'9"x3'6", 3'x4', 2'6"x3', 2'x3'.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1SH.
4—Sprout Waldron 40"x84" Single Deck Stainless Steel Sifters.
1—Rotex Sifter 60"x120".
6—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 20, 9 & 2 gal.
8—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
1—Shriver 18" C.I. P&F Filter Press, 13 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24" jacketed, aluminum P&F Filter Press, 30 chambers.
1—Shriver 36" P&F, C.I. Filter Press, 40 chambers, open delivery, washing.
1—Sperry 36" P&F Wood P&F Filter Press, 28 chambers, closed delivery, washing.
1—Sperry 30" aluminum P&F Filter Press, 24 chambers.
2—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Tanks.
2—6' dia. Buflovak Crystallizers.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
10—Pfaudler Sectional Tanks, 8,000 gal.
4—Duriron Pumps, 4", 2".
8—Olivite 2" Acid Pumps.

MONEL AND STAINLESS ROTARY VAC. FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters with Monel valves, rubber-covered trough and agitator, rubber-covered repulper, moisture and vacuum receivers, drives and motors.

3—Eimco 3'x1' Stainless Steel Rotary Vac. Filters wtih Reeves drives.

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Mikro 4TH, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers; Jay Bee, Schutz O'Neill Mills.
W. & P. type 3500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.
Pony Mixers, 40, 15, 8 gals.
Baker Perkins 200 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., JNM and Readco Heavy Duty 50, 100, 150 gallon cap. Double Arm, Steam Jacketed Mixers.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers, from 2 to 450 gals., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.
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Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, with and without Agitators.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
Lehman 3 Roll 5" x 11" Mill.

Kent Three Roll Roller Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40" sizes.
3 Roll, 16" x 40" Porcelain Mill.
Houchin Aiken & N.E. Soap Mills.
Triangle Package G2C, G2S and A6CA Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers.
S. & S. G1, G2, HG88 Auger Fillers.
F. J. Stokes 90D Automatic Tube Filler and Closer.
Colton Rotary Tablet Machines.
Triangle Model SHA Auto. Net Weigher and Carton Sealer.
Stokes 2C Tube Filler and Closer.
Filler and Elgin 1, 2, 4 and 8 head S.S. Piston Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony ML and MX Duplex Labelrites; Ermold, World Semi and Fully Automatic Rotary and Straightaway Labelers.
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Autoclave, 6'x20', Jktd. & Agtd., 20 HP.
Devine 4A Six Shelf Vacuum Dryer.
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Buflovac 32x78 Double Drum Dryer.
2 Haveg Model 60 Tanks, 6'x7'.
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12 New 100 Gals. S.S. Tanks.
2 Day #1 Double Sigma Arm Mixers.
Swenson Continuous Evaporator.
1,000 Gals. Copper Vacuum Pan, Jktd.
Rotary Blender, 5'x5', 347 S.S.
2 Haines Vertical Mixers, 1000#.
1000# Day Sifter & Mixer.

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3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Buffalo, Devine & Stokes.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray, Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, #200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle Also smaller sizes.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.
Haveg Tanks, 6'Dx7' high, like new.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40"
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
Hardinge 6'x22" Conical Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters Lab to 40 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.

MISC AND SPECIALS

Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
Colton #4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Samco Jr. Vac. Filler. Filling Machines, liquid, paste, powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

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YOU CAN BE SURE WITH M. E. C.

For Sale

3—Stainless Steel 2,700 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
3—Stainless Steel 900 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
9—Aluminum Tanks, 750 to 1,500 gallons.
1—Stokes 43-A Granulator—Motor Drive.
1—Fitz Mill Stainless Steel, Model "D"—M.D.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36" dia.
1—Mikro No. 2FF Pulverizer, S.S. & Brze. Const., 10 H.P.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Press, 26 ch.
2—Rotex Sifters, 20" x 48" & 40" x 120" —M.D.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—W. & P. Double Arm 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
1—Flaker 4' x 9'—Motor Drive.
2—Vertical Steel Mixing Tanks—800 gals.
6—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 4,000 to 25,000 gals.

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The Machinery and Equipment Corp.

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1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Extractor, Imperforate Stainless Steel Basket, Expl. Pr. Motor—NEW.
2—Glass-Lined Kettles, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal. & 300 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
7—Stokes Rotary Pellet Presses, D-3 & RD-4, 16 punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: #2-SI & Bantam.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 325 gal., closed.
9—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
15—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass-Lined Brewery Tanks, 7500 gal. & 8250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 150 gal.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Dryer, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Rotary Hot Air Dryer 4' x 30'.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia. x 24" long.
1—Braughton Powder Mixer Double Arm, 2400#.
1—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixer, jacketed.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
8—Copper Beer Still and Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48" dia., with condensers.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT
Former ALCOHOL PLANT

Capacity 1200 W.G. of 190
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210 TON REFRIGERATION UNIT

Worthington, Ammonia compressor with interconnecting piping, condensers, and complete controls, blueprint and detail specifications available. Verified present-day replacement cost, $40,000. OUR PRICE, F.O.B. CARS, $18,500.

AGITATORS

8—Patterson, Eastern Engineering, Turbo & Lightning, ¼ HP to 10 HP.

CONDENSERS

Ingersoll Rand Jet—4 Stage.
2—Schutte & Koerting Single & 2 Stage.
Pyrex 2" Single & 6 Bank Cascade Type.
18—Karbate 1" x 12' Steel Outer Jackets.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

14—Stainless Steel 24" Jktd. 1" Plates 4 eye.
1—Shriver 18" C. I.—14 Chamber 2 eye closed.
2—Cast Iron Skeletons 4 eye—12" & 30".

KETTLES

3—660 gal. steel jacketed—2 agitated.
3—1250 gal. fully jacketed—closed.
2—2500 gal. steel still pots with 24" x 30' & 40' steel packed columns.
1—1500 gal. steel still pot with 24" x 15' packed column.
2—14" x 12' lead-lined packed columns.
3—36" x 60" lead-lined receivers.
1—20" x 56" steel receiver.
3—36" x 42" lead-lined catchalls.

TANKS

65—Steel-rectangular welded ¼" plate from 3000 to 9100 gal. open & closed top.
1—Haveg 4' x 5' closed—steel encased.
1—Rubber-lined 5' x 6' tank.
8—Pfaudler 75 gal. glass-lined open 1—New.
2—Steel Rectangular 3000 gal. with new acid brick lining & lead lined covers.
14—Steel cylindrical tanks from 100 to 3200 gal. open & closed—some agitated.

PIPES & FITTINGS

Approx. 90 ton, 1" to 24" steel and haveg pipe, valves and fittings—some new.

1—500 gal.—jacketed & agitated—open top.
4—4500 gal. lead-lined chlorinators—2 with coils, 1 with agitator.
4—1800 gal. lead-lined chlorinators—2 with coils.
2—6000 gal. rectangular jacketed—closed.

PUMPS

1—Quimby 1½" Screw pump, 5 HP.
2—Olivite, 2".
12—Deming, 1½" to 2½".
2—Worthite, 1"—1 HP.
15—Fairbanks, Ingersoll Rand, Viking, Aurora, Gould, 1½" to 2½".
1—Guild & Garrison 9" x 12" x 12" x 12" Wet Vac. Pump.

STILLS, COLUMNS, REACTORS & RECEIVERS

1—NEW 500 gal. Aluminum coiled Vacuum still.
1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Jktd. reactor, glass lined.

MISCELLANEOUS

600 cu. ft. 1" & 2" Karbate Raschig Rings.
1—New Syntron Vibrating Feeder type FMCTO.
2—GE & HORNISHFEGER 200 Amp Welders.
1—Barrel Washer.
6—Rotometers.
14—Taylor, Sarco Thermometers & Recorders.
7—General Ceramic Tanks & Wolfe Bottles, 155 to 525 gal.
3—Blowers, 1 to 5 HP.
1—Ammonia Compressor, 15 HP, 10 ton, complete.
1—Fairbanks Platform Scale, 3' x 5' —5000# dial.
2—Tray dryers—5 door, steam, 600 trays.
1—Creasey Model Y, Ice Breaker.
1—1-ton electric hoist.
1—Universal sifter, 18" x 30".
40—Electric Meters, ¼ to 20 HP, 3/60/220.

Inspection from June 15th to June 30th
Messrs. Reed and Gross will be on the premises

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Mikro Pulverizers from No. 1 to No. 4 complete, ready for operation.

24 Filters and Filter Presses of every type now in stock, state your requirements.

10 Oliver Sweetland Pressure Type Filters from No. 1 to 12.

2 Oliver Vertical No. 100 Pressure Filters with monel leaves.

2 Vallez No. 49 Filters with nickel and S.S. contact parts.

4 Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills, 54" x 60" complete with motors, pebbles, etc.

Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with extra body; long tube vertical film type; send for blue print.

Stainless Steel Evaporator ASME code built; Jacketed 75 PSI; 3'6" x 6" complete with condenser and stainless calandria.

Day Hercules Type B 1400 lb. Stainless Steel Mixer with 40 H.P. motor.

Baker Perkins Type 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, geared both ends for heavy duty.

Stokes No. 138 Vacuum Shelf Dryer complete with 6 shelves, Condenser, Receiver and Vac. Pump.

2 Horix Vacuum-Gravity Aut. Fillers type HEV 14 with S.S. contacts.

Struthers Wells Stainless Heat Exchanger; with 174 S.S. Tubes, 1½" x 12' offering 817 sq. ft. surface.

Sharples Rotojector Type M-NS-66.

Bird Young Rotary Filters complete 4' x 4'.

Simpson Intensive Mixer; 24" diameter; with 1 H.P. motor.

Lancaster Muller Type Mixer; 44" diameter with 5 H.P. motor.

Tablet Presses by Stokes and Colton, both Rotary and Single Punch; send for latest list.

4 Horizontal Dryers or Retorts; 66" x 14'7 with tracks for trucks.

NEW Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles from 50 gal. to 500 gal. ready to ship on the day we receive your order. Special Stainless Tanks fabricated to your specifications.

W. & P. type Heavy Duty MIXERS; 100 gal. working capacity; jacketed; double arm; geared both ends for extra power; tilting.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mills from 3' x 8" to 8' x 20".

Robinson No. 4 Hammer Mill with 60 H.P. motor.

Raymond No. 45 Imp. Mill Pulverizer with fan and blower.

Raymond "00" Automatic Pulverizer with fan.

American Pulverizer; ring roll crusher with 50 H.P. motor.

Other Hammer Mills by Williams, Gruendler, Jeffery, Sturtevant, from 3 H.P. to 100 H.P. for every purpose; state requirements.

Stokes & Smith Model G Powder Fillers with vacuum packing heads.

Day and Orville Simpson Sifters of the Rotex Type, 20" x 48" to 40" x 120"; single and double deck.

Stokes Cabinet Dryers; steam, electric, vacuum; state needs.

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For a low cost pilot operation, for experimental projects, for a limited budget production, consider the FMC Rental Purchase plan. Eye it, try it and then buy it if it works out for you. Write for the simple details.

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AUTOCLAVES
1,800 gal., SS clad. jack'td., 100 PSI.
2,000 gal., steel, jack'td., 200 PSI (6).

BLENDERS
Sturt, 8A, 157 cu. ft., steel (2—NEW).
Conical, copper, 20", 2.7 cu. ft.

CENTRIFUGES
Bird, 36" x 50", cont. rubber covered, SS.
60" A.T.&M. SS type 316.

DRYERS
Devine, vac., #11, shelf, CI, 170 sq. ft.
Buflovak, drum, 24" x 20", SS & aluminum.
Lab. Spray, SS, #11.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel (3).
Oliver, 6' x 6', 115 sq. ft. wood & steel.
Oliver, 8' x 12', 300 sq. ft., all steel.
Oliver, 11'6" x 14', 500 sq. ft., wood & steel.

FLAKERS
48" x 40", Buflovak, steel (4).

KETTLES
40 gal., SS, jackt'd., 40#, hinged covers (7).

KILNS, COOLERS, DRYERS
4' x 16' x ⅜" Iowa Mfg.
4'6" x 40' Traylor.
6' x 14' x 9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
7'6" x 60' x ½" shell.
7' & 5'6" x 60' Allis Chalmers.
9' x 8' x 48', Traylor.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS & CRUSHERS
16" x 40", three roll.
22" x 12", four cage.
Stedman, four cage.
Size B, Abbe.
#3 Williams.
36" x 24", Jaffrey.
B&S 2-roll, 14" x 16", spiked (NEW).

MIXERS
#3 Super Ajax, 173 gals.
Champion, type E, size 2, 110 gals.
Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Blystone, 48" x 6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Readco, 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Paddle, double shaft, 1,050 gals. (NEW).
Alpha, double screw, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).

STORAGE TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
350 gal., 3' x 6'6" x ¼".
1,600 gal., 8' x 7' x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal., 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
3,000 gal., 5' x 21' x ¼", type 430 SS.
3,500 gal., 5' x 24' x ¾", 200 PSI, riv. (5).
8,200 gal., 6' x 40' x 2", 390 PSI, riv. (2).
9,600 gal., 11' x 13'9" x ⅜" (NEW).
13,500 gal., 10' x 21'6" x 1".
15,300 gal., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
16,200 gal., 10'6" x 25' x ¼".
25,000 gal., 10' x 40' x 1 7/16", 290 PSI, ASME (2).

TANK CAR TANKS
6,500 gal., 76" x 27'10" Extra Heavy (30).

TOWERS
36" x 11', Haveg.
24" x 94", rubber lined.
20" x 63" steel.
5' x 43' steel Bubble Cap.
6' x 44', scrubber, steel.

STAINLESS STEEL TOWERS
72" x 29'8", Bubble Cap.

→ ABOVE IS ONLY PARTIAL LISTING OF OUR INVENTORY ←
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COMPLETE VEGETABLE OIL & SHORTENING PLANT

Located at Athens, Georgia
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Refining capacity—90,000 lbs. daily
Shortening capacity—approx. 6,000 lbs. per hour.

Machinery and Equipment comprise:

Steel storage tanks—approx. 250,000 gal. capacity, equipped with steam coils and pumps, etc.
Refining kettles with coils and agitators—approx. 400,000 lbs. capacity.
Various standard filter presses.
Deodorizing unit (Alan Porter Lee system)—with super heater, etc., capacity 90,000 lbs. daily, complete with all appurtenances, erected in 1948—used very little.
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Oil and shortening filling units.
200 H.P. Lombard steam boiler, 180 lbs. pressure.
ASME with pumps, automatic stoker and draft regulator.
Three (3) American Car & Foundry tank cars (late type)—8,000 and 10,000 gallons capacity, repacked.
Large aggregate of piping, various sizes, installed in 1948.
Large assortment of pumps, Rotary and Steam.
Large assortment of motors from 20 H.P. to ½ H.P.
Complete laboratory stocked with chemicals.

Also available—Land & Buildings with approx. 25,000 sq. ft. floor space, on which above machinery is installed, complete with sprinkler system, electrical wiring & two railroad sidings.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactors, 550 gal. cap. with Stainless Steel Columns and Stainless Steel Condensers.

1—Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, 300 gal. cap.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 250 gal. cap.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 300 gal. cap.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle, 120 gal. cap.

1—Stainless Steel Direct Fired Kettle, 1,500 gal. cap.

2—Nickel Jacketed Kettles, 400 gal. cap.

2—Sperry 24" x 24" Rubber-Lined Filter Presses, 14 Chambers.

2—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Presses 12" x 12", non-washing closed delivery.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclaves, 300 gal. cap. with double turbine agitators.

3—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Presses, closed delivery, 25 & 36 chambers.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, 54 chambers.

3—Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5, 9 & 17 shelves.

2—Buflovac Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25'.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers —Never Used.

3—J. H. Day Mogul Mixers, 2½ & 5 gal. cap.

2—Orville Simpson #41 Rotex Screens.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
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BANKRUPTCY SALE!

LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., CONSTITUTING THE ENTIRE CHEMICAL AND METAL PROCESSING PLANT OF

BROOKLYNE CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.,
BANKRUPT. BALTIMORE, MD.

PROPOSED OFFER:
$660,000.00

On June 28, 1951, at 2:00 P.M., in Room 507 Post Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, Honorable J. Martin McDonough, Referee in Bankruptcy, will consider and act upon an offer for the land, buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., constituting the entire chemical and metal processing plant of Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc., Bankrupt, in the amount of $660,000.00

THE COURT WILL RECEIVE AND ACT UPON ANY OTHER OFFERS FOR THE PROPERTY AS AN ENTIRETY WHICH MAY BE MADE AT THE HEARING. A certified check for $50,000.00 must accompany any offer.

Further information may be obtained from the Trustees, c/o

Isaac Hecht, Esq.
300 Gillet Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Carnotite Ore Discovered in Utah

Western Gold Mines, Inc., has discovered uranium, vanadium and potassium in the form of carnotite ore on its Silver Reef property near Leeds, in the southwest corner of Utah. Western Gold Mines controls thirty-eight claims, including about one and a half miles along the Buckeye bed; this is a sandstone formation in which the uranium ore is found. Two of the claims have been sub-leased for prospecting, and from them about 125 tons of good commercial grade ore have already been shipped to the Vitro Chemical Company mill in Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE

Ball Mill: Abbe 50 gal. jacketed.
Centrifugal: Rochester 30" copper basket.
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain steel.
Stainless Steel Tanks: 5 to 500 gallons.
Glass lined tanks, 200 gal. open top.
Tablet Machines: rotary: Stokes B, Colton 9-18, #2, #3, Colton 3B single punch.
Hammer Mills: Prater, Raymond, JayBee.
Mixer: W&P 2-gal. jacketed.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
Screens: Rotex #11, 20, 42, Roball #32.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE
STEEL STORAGE TANKS

Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks, Too.

Also—Complete Tank Cars

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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STAINLESS STEEL
EXCLUSIVELY YOURS

1—Bird 18" x 28" stainless steel continuous centrifugal filter.

1—Stainless steel condenser, 180 sq. ft. 18" x 96", with 90—¾" tubes.

1—100 gallon stainless steel vacuum pan, jacketed and agitated with 5 HP motor.

24" x 24" stainless steel jacketed filter press plates, double feed and double discharge, 1" cake.

2—Labour 6" x 6", 225 GPM pumps, stainless steel, 15 HP.

1—36" x 16' stainless steel packed column.

2—60 gallon stainless steel jacketed vacuum pans.

5—100 gallon type 347 stainless steel reactors, with Nettco enclosed drives.

1—Eimco 3' x 2' rotary vacuum filter, stainless steel.

2—De Laval #48 multimatics, 5000 GPH, stainless steel, type 316.

1—150 gallon jacketed and agitated stainless steel kettle.

1—50 gallon stainless steel vacuum pan, jacketed and agitated.

2—Stainless steel 6' x 14' open top tanks, horizontal, ¼" plate.

JUST A FEW HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR TREMENDOUS INVENTORY—WE OWN

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42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED
Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

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Mills—3 Roll—Day—16x40, water cooled.
Ball Mills, Hardinge 4½'x16", 5'x22", 5'x36", 6'x22", 6'x48", 8'x22".
Pulverizer, Raymond #0 w dust system.
Ring Roll Mill—Sturtevant #1.
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x16", 54x20.
Crushers — Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 11"x15", 12"x26", 24x36.
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Lawler Place, Metuchen, N. J.
MEtuchen 6-0245

FOR SALE

1—Baker-Perkins 150 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Read Lab S.S. Motor Driven Dough Mixer, sigma blades.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ⅜ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Pattersen Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleven Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

Crystallizers—Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Leaves—Stills
High Pressure Boilers—Tanks of All Shapes and Sizes

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Experienced flavor chemist with small manuf. space available, seeks investor with contacts in field, interested in manufacture of flavor concentrates and extracts. OPD 850.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps—212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

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Oliver precoat filter Stainless Steel, size 8 x 10. OPD 849.

Flaker wanted, single drum flaker, stainless steel or chrome plated, preferably 48 x 40", with internal cooling and heated feed pan, variable speed motor drive. OPD 854.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey ofiers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain forms. Specialists in hazardous products. Packing, mixing and shipping facilities available. OPD 852.

Tube Filling!!! Services offered. Experienced Pharmaceutical manufacturer with modern tube filling powder filling and manufacturing facilities with experienced staff has open time for contract work. Anything that goes into a collapsible tube as Medical Jellies, Ointments, Creams, Dentifrices, Etc. Day Laboratories, Inc., 689 So. 16th St., Newark, N. J. ESsex 5-2442.

Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 823.

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Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. Private formula work, wafers our specialty. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

MATERIALS OFFERED

We can supply limited quantities of Purified Petroleum Sulfonate, running 60-65% Sulfonates, also Petroleum Sulfonate Base Emulsifiers to actual consumers. OPD 847.

Attractively Priced: Aluminum Powder, 5 tons; Polyvinyl Butyral Scrap Clear, 2 tons; Leaded Zinc Oxide, 3 tons @10c. per lb.; Pentasol (Synthetic Amyl Alcohol), 3 drums; Lanolin Anhydrous USP, 2 drums; Pentachlorophenol (Monsanto), 2,000 lbs.; Yellow Prussiate of Potash (Potassium Ferrocyanide), 8,000 lbs. We are always in an excellent supply position on solvents, plasticizers, pigments; Butyl Acetate, Butyl Alcohol, Acetone CP, Amyl Acetate, Diethyl Phthalate, Titanium Dioxide. Call us for other unlisted items. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y. Digby 4-9760.

For Sale: 10 drums liquid Varnish, type best polish, for furniture and floorings, and 20,000 10-oz. cans and cartons. Address: Chemicals, 211-7th St., Holly Hill, Fla.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 848.

Offer us your surplus Pharmaceuticals, Antibiotics, and Chemicals. We are prepared to pay cash and take immediate delivery if your offering is of interest. OPD 853.

PLANTS WANTED

Individual wishes to buy small manufacturing company for own operation. Must be well established. Located in East. Organization will be retained. Will also consider buying controlling interest. Reply held confidential. OPD 851.

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Bookkeeper. Full charge; chemical mfg. Must be experienced. Start $70 wk.; excellent opportunity. Send complete resume. OPD 855.

Salesman, to call on industrial firms on chemicals, solvents, and lacquer thinners. OPD 857.

Technical sales detergent field. Work principally in mid-West. Established mfg. Salary commensurate with ability. Send full resume and availability to OPD 856.

Coating Formulator wanted—Young man with B. S. or equivalent, with two to five years' experience in formulating organic finishes. Work to involve sanitary coatings for food containers. Salary commensurate with ability. Location Ohio. Address OPD 840.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical sales: Twenty years diversified experience with two companies. Excellent record of administration, promotion and sales. Industrial, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals. Do not reply unless you require a man with integrity for a responsible position. OPD 846.

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Still set up in Original Operating Position
1—36" dia. COPPER RECTIFYING COLUMN, 13' high, with 20 plates, complete with deph. and cond.
1—50 gal. copper jack. VACUUM PAN.
1—Stokes 14-shelf heated VAC. SHELF DRYER, 44x45" cir. pump. vac. pump, 3 HP exp. prf. motor.
1—Johnson Iron FILTER PRESS—24x24", 18 chambers.
3—Bvak. Atmos. D.D. DRYERS—28x60"; 32x90"; 42x120".
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Granulating any size lumps or pieces. Separation of contaminated materials. Unlimited kiln drying facilities. Compounding, milling, coloring. Extrusion and pelletizing.
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37 WALL STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
Telephone HAnover 2-5590 Teletype NY 1-1401

US Cuts Sulphur Use

—*Continued from page 3*

thereafter, in a quantity by weight in excess of 100 percent of his average monthly use for such purpose during the base period.

Where seasonal demands would make impracticable a rate of use of sulphur by a person determined by his average monthly use thereof during the base period, a special monthly or quarterly rate may be established by NPA for a specified period, on application by such person pursuant to section 12 of this order. In the case of such a special rate, the total amount of surphur used by such person during such specified period shall in no event exceed the total amount which could be used during such specified period if the amount were determined as provided in the above paragraph.

Section 6—An authorization to deliver sulphur granted under this order shall terminate at the close of the calendar month immediately following the calendar quarter for which delivery was authorized.

Section 7—The provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this order shall not apply to:—

(a) The delivery to any one person of no more than sixty short tons of sulphur during any calendar quarter.

(b) The use by any one person of no more than twenty short tons of sulphur during any calendar month.

Section 8—Unless specifically directed by NPA, no person may order from a supplier, for delivery during any calendar quarter, or accept delivery from a supplier during any calendar quarter, an amount of sulphur in excess of the amount which such person may use during such calendar quarter pursuant to section 5 of this order.

Recognition of the industry's all-out efforts to substantially increase the supply of sulphur was given by Dr. Boyd in testimony June 7 before a special subcommittee of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. The subcommittee is conducting hearings in Washington into the newsprint situation and what effect the sulphur shortage is having on the supply of paper.

Terming the sulphur shortage "critical," Dr. Boyd asserted the problem is "the kind that can be solved" and declared that this is a job for private industry and not the government. The sulphur industry, he said, is "doing all it can" to step up production.

"This is an industrial effort," he told the committee. "It is not necessary for the government to take a part in it unless the industry requires the aid that the defense production act has given us to help them to do the job."

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 73*

was quoted at $68 per ton Georgia and Alabama mills, June shipment.

Soybean Meal—Forty-four percent bulk meal trading was fairly active at $59 to $60 basis Decatur, spot shipment. Very little interest has turned up for June-September shipment at the asking price of $62 to $63 same basis. Forty-one percent old process was offered in limited quantities at $67 per ton Mississippi Valley points and $74 Georgia points, June shipment. Demand was fair with supplies ample.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consuming inquiry for refined grades was slow and prices were unsteady and more or less nominal. Bleached slabs were lower and quoted at 79c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity. Yellow was unchanged at 73c. to 74c. Crude grades were reported steady and scarce on spot. Shipments were unchanged and well held.

Carnauba—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were steady, especially for yellow which was scarce on the spot, and No. 1 was advanced to $1.32 to $1.34. Prices of other grades were without change. Offers for shipment from Brazil were light and maintained at unchanged quotations.

Ouricury—Distressed lots have been removed from the local market, resulting in a firmer tone. Refined was strong and advanced to 88c. to 90c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Acheson Moves in Boston

The New England office of Acheson Colloids Corporation, Port Huron, Mich., moved to 89 Broad street, Boston 10, Mass., on June 1. The company was previously located at 102 Pearl street, also in Boston. The new telephone number is Hancock 6-6979.

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Paraffin wax; fluorspar; mercury or quicksilver; crude and refined coaltar; betanaphthol and betanaphthol flakes; aminocresyl methylether; aminophenol, except para type; cyclohexanol; cyclohexanone; diphenyl; meta tolylenediamine; orthotoluidin; paranitrotoluene; paraphenetidin; paraphenylphenol; paratertiaryamylphenol; (pentaphon); tetramethyl-o-phenylene-diamine hydrochloride; triphenyl phosphate; other phenol derivatives; other photographic chemicals of coaltar origin, and phenol-formaldehyde.

Also urea and melamine resins; cellosolve acetate, cellulose acetate-butyrate, and cellulose-acetate-propionate; butanol or butyl alcohol; allyl alcohol; ethyl alcohol; octyl alcohol; butyl acetate; ethyl acetate; methyl ethyl ketone; avalyn; allyl chloride; chlorifine (clorafin); chlorinated paraffin; amyl acetates; butyl stearate; chloroform; diacetone alcohol; dibutyl ether; diisobutyl ketone; dimethylamine.

Dioxane; ethyl acetoacetate; ethyl chloride; ethylenechlorohydrin; ethylenediamine; ethyl lactate; ethyl mercaptan; glycerin triacetate; isopropyl acetate; maleic acid anhydride; methyl cellosolve; methylene chloride; monoethanolamine; monoisopropanalamine; normal amyl sebacate; paraldehyde; propyl acetate; propyl cellosolve; sodium iodine; urea; ammonia, anhydrous; ethylene; battery oxide; copper naphthenate; cupric oxide; palladium chloride; phosphorous sulphite; phosphorous oxychloride; phosphorous trichloride; selenium dioxide; titanium hydride powder; zinc chloride; red lead, dry; litharge, and sodium nitrate, n.e.s.

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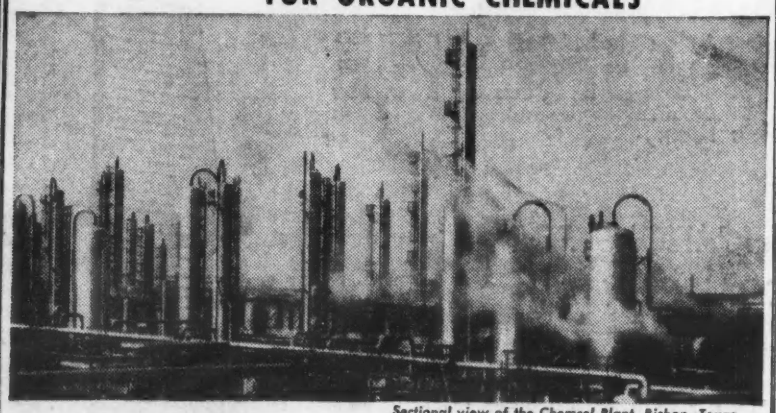

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